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From the New York Evening Post.

SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE.

In 1775, General Grant, a member in Parliament, proposed asking the King to give him five regiments for the American service, to enable him to march from one end of the continent to the other. This boasting found favor with the ministry, and met the general sentiment of the people. Under this influence, Burgoyne was furnished with ten thousand men. The popularity of the expedition induced six members of the Parliament to join his army, expecting to find it a mere pass time, and several of the officers took along their wives and children.

As soon as the army reached Fort Edward, their distress became very severe. Their pack horses, baggage, artillery and infantry, extended twelve miles on the march, which was frequently through deep forests, and over streams and mountains and high hills. In the meantime, the Americans had resolved upon his capture, and had faith in doing it. Within twenty miles of his route, almost every man turned out and hung up his flag, either single or in companies. My informant remembers of going to a funeral in a village on the Hudson river, and seeing none in attendance but very old men and women. Every man, capable of carrying arms, in the village, had gone to the army.

Indeed it would have been disreputable for an able man to have been found at home, when Burgoyne was to be taken! Before Burgoyne had time to intrench his camp at Saratoga, the Americans had surrounded him in numbers exceeding twice his forces.

Gen. Fraser, his main reliance and the second in command, was mortally wounded—and carried into the tent of Madame De Risdell; whose husband was Major General of the German Troops. He was informed that his wound was mortal, and that there was only time for him to communicate his dying requests. He exclaimed, "O fatal ambition! Poor General Burgoyne!" Recovering himself he sent a message to Burgoyne, requesting that his body might be buried on the side of a mountain at the going down of the sun. In the morning he died—the British army was under a full retreat—but halted towards evening, to meet the dying request of Fraser. His grave was dug on the spot his fancy had dictated. Burgoyne determined to give him a military funeral. The procession moved with the body—Gates mistaking the object of this movement, opened upon it a severe cannonade. The clergymen stood over the grave, reading the funeral service, while the dirt was thrown over him from the ground, torn up by the American cannon. Burgoyne himself received a shot that tore his waistcoat, and officers and men were falling all around. As soon as their painful ceremony was over, Burgoyne resumed his retreat, after which, Gates discovered that it was a funeral, when he sent in a flag, with an apology, stating, that, had he understood the case no firing should have been allowed.

Arnold at this time had no actual command, but hearing the cannon he became excited and rushed into the battle, like a perfect fury. During the last assault he exposed his person, and led on the troops, in the most daring manner. His horse was killed under him, and his leg severely wounded. Stark had been ordered by Washington to join Gates, and Morgan also, Gates having slighted Morgan after the battle—the latter notwithstanding determined to postpone his duty, and ask for no favors. The following day, Gates was dining with several British Officers, when Morgan had occasion to call upon him officially. The British officers, understanding the feelings between Gates and Morgan, left the table, followed Morgan into the front yard, and begged to make his acquaintance, at the same time loudly declaring, that his name in battle, had been their greatest terror. This reduced the consequence of Gates, curtailed his vanity, and improved his manners.

After the surrender, the British officers often hired an American colonel to mend their boots. They had gold, and the colonel at home was a shoemaker, and gold with him was a rare article.

Burgoyne had the highest respect for Washington—who sympathized with him in his misfortunes in the following language: "Viewing you in the light of an officer, contending against what I conceive to be the rights of my country, the reverses of fortune experienced in the field cannot be to me unacceptable—but abstract from considerations of national advantage, I can sincerely sympathize with your feelings as a soldier, the unavoidable difficulties of whose situation forbade his success, and as a man, whose lot combines the calamity of ill health, the anxiety of captivity, and the painful sensibility for a reputation, exposed where he most values it to the assaults of malice and detraction."

Burgoyne was free to acknowledge every noble and lofty sentiment. He replied to Washington: "I beg you to accept my sincere acknowledgements—I find the character which I before knew to be respectable, is also perfectly amiable—and I should have few greater private gratifications in seeing our melancholly contest at end, than that of cultivating your friendship."

In the surrender, Gates stipulated that Burgoyne might go home to England on parole. Congress, for some time, on account of misunderstanding in relation to exchange of prisoners, hesitated in consummating this arrangement, until Washington's influence induced them to confirm it. Burgoyne became very irritable under the delay, and loudly complained of it as a breach of the convention. Washington urged the matter upon Congress, on the ground that duty as well as policy required their sanction, as he was clear in the opinion that Burgoyne would, on resuming his seat in parliament, give new light to the ministry upon the American war. This expectation would have been realized, had not the King and ministry been among those who are so blind that they will not see. Burgoyne made his defence, and proved to every unprejudiced mind, that he had lost the army, not by his own judgment, but by following his instructions. The mortification of his superiors at this defeat, under the severe lash of those who opposed the war, made it necessary to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the government on to their Commanding General, and Burgoyne was actually ordered to return to America by the King, to resume his captivity. This cruel treatment to one of their generals shortened his days. His return was not insisted upon, but he was obliged to resign all his offices and emoluments, which were very considerable.

He was, under a previous election, still returned to Parliament, and joined in the opposition to the continuance of the war, warmly contending that all the power of England could never conquer America. In 1783, as soon as peace was concluded, he lived a retired life till August, 1792, when he died by his own hand, a prey to disappointment and injustice of his country. There never rose a man in England, who, during so short a time, was held in higher favor. His death was announced in the ministerial papers as from gout in the stomach, but I have it from reliable authority as above stated.

Major Gen. De Reedsdell, of the German troops, with his family, came to America, via London. The Queen gave audience to his lady, and every attention was showered upon them, as upon all others who were going to aid in subduing the rebellion. On their return from America the tune was changed, and Burgoyne, who asked no preferment for himself, had the additional mortification to discover that he had no influence with the King in securing justice for others.

When Burgoyne and his army marched out to lay down their arms, the Americans retired from this humiliating spectacle of their British brethren. This deeply affected the British officers, among whom were noble men. On their return to England, whenever the American character was assailed, they pointed to the surrender, and defied the world to equal such magnanimity.

NOVEL SCHEME.

Ole Bull, the vivacious, enthusiastic, glowing Norwegian, who calls himself an "iceburg," but who is really more like a volcano, and who makes more "music," in the circles in which he moves, without any fiddle at all, than almost any man extant, is preparing to give a concert in this city. He has received a flattering invitation to do so, signed by numerous Senators, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished gentlemen in Washington.

This gentleman is engaged in the work of political reformation in his own country, by a plan as novel as it bids fair to be effective. He is laying the foundation for a scheme of emigration from Norway on a large scale.—When he shall have perfected his arrangements, which are already nearly consummated, he will return to his native country and demand the adoption by the Sweedish government of certain measures for the amelioration of the condition of his countrymen.—The reforms he has in view, and which have already been widely agitated at home, he expects to secure by presenting the alternative of a vast concerted scheme of emigration in case they shall be refused. In connection with this enterprise he has been long engaged in the composition and publication of National Songs set to music, which are already enjoying a wide circulation and a corresponding popularity among his countrymen. It is a striking circumstance that the two most popular names of the time in the musical world, belong to natives of those two frozen countries, Norway and Sweden. And it is deserving of mention that, as in the case of Jenny Lind, so in that of Ole Bull, is the consideration he enjoys not only of the consequence of the distinction which genius confers, but the result of a truthfulness, an integrity, and a nobility of nature wholly unquestioned, and strikingly apparent to the most superficial observation.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A member of Congress from Ohio, elected by one of the hunker parties, in a recent letter to one of his Free Soil friends in this county, thus speaks of the enormity and hideousness of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and his readiness in future to vote for its final extirpation from that territory.

"In relation to political action, as yet, I can say but little. My conscience still approves of my votes against the Slave Power in the last Congress, and my constituents, with some exceptions, approve them, and I am prepared to sustain those votes by others whenever occasion presents. Every day's experience and reflection convince me of the correctness of my course in the last Congress; and I am so selfish that I would rather please my constituents generally and my conscience particularly, than the balance of the world besides. I would rather choose a GOOD name than a *great* one. But I am now prepared to go a step further than I would have been before I came here at all. I am now prepared to vote for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, because I believe a majority of the *now* qualified voters of the District, untrammeled, are in favor of a gradual emancipation of the slaves; and, you know, I am a stickler for the doctrine of *representation.*

"There is the most infamous law in this District, made by the City Council which has no legislative power at all, that the world ever heard of. It is breifly this—every free colored person is required to have his and her, old and young, *free papers* renewed every year, for which each one is required to pay *five dollars*, being over thirty thousand dollars; and then, there is another city law to back up by a *capitation* tax on each one, of three dollars. Those two draw annually from the toil and sweat of these free colored persons of the District, about *fifty thousand dollars.*

"But I will not dwell on the villanies of this place, though much might be said.—This seat of government should be moved near the mouth of the Ohio River, in the State of Illinois. If numerous petitions for its removal, would pour in upon us, not saying about cause why, but let a thousand causes which exist here present themselves, I think it would have a good effect.—*The Homestead Journal.*

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come?—parting with things as they go.

Speech of Hon. R. Rantoul, Jr.

This gentleman has already placed himself at the head of the New England delegation in the House of Representatives, both in forensic power and comprehensive statemanship. Poor Davis, a Websterized abolition whig, will not probably appear again among sublunary things, and Ben Hallet fared little better. So with hunkers in general, whose chief ambition was in "*eating southern dirt!*" We commmend the following closing extract for its sound, manly and democratic principles.

Now, sir, I was saying, and I cannot go over the matter that I had intended to pass over, that this issue of slavery is a great national issue to be met with national, constitutional principles. We have got to see what has to be done with it. I say it is so, I say that it is not one third of the Union that is to settle this subject if the United States Government take it up. It will be settled by two-thirds of the people of the United States, and not by one-third. Yes, sir, gentlemen should remember that the State of Massachusetts has a greater white population than any State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and yet Massachusetts is a small State at the North. Are these States that contain one-third part of the white population, to say that the General Government shall take hold of this subject? That is the first proposition. Second: When they take hold of it are they to do what they demand—they being one-third of the people, and we, the other two-thirds, shall humbly submit to it to the end of our days. They will make that demand, but it will not be granted; that is all. Is it wise to make it? Is it not better to look about a little and see what you can do before you embark in an enterprise of that kind? I see but three issues to this great question of slavery. I will propound them in a few words, for I see my time is very short. There are three issues, I say. It may result in civil war and anarchy. I say that is possible; but in my opinion it is a mere possibility. But it is a possibility that prudent men ought to look at, because bad management may drive the chariot off the precipice, when, with the slightest degree of prudence and skill, the course would be perfectly safe. It may result in civil war, if badly managed, indeed, without any sort of prudence. Then, what are the two other issues in which it may result? Why, there is a Federal, and there is a Democratic issue. Slavery will not last forever; for the seeds of its death are within itself. Now almost the whole civilized world have got rid of it, and that portion of the civilized world of which I speak—for I say nothing of the barbarians—which still retains this institution, retains a temporary institution, and it must look about to see how, with the least inconvenience and suffering to itself, that temporary institution is to come to an end. That is the great question for Southern men; and if it is to be pressed upon this government—and I think it ought not to be—then it is the great question for Northern men. And I say there are two issues—a Federal issue and a Democratic issue! What is the Federal issue? That the Federal Government be forced, day after day, to take more and more interest in this subject of slavery, and to interfere more and more with it, by at one time making a fugitive slave law, to compell all of my constituents to be the catchers of runnway negroes, which is repugnant to my people. They do not like it. Or, by an arrangement which they say is constitutional, and to give the great capitalists of the North an opportunity to raise an amount sufficient for the exigency, either by taking the national lands, or making a great national loan, to build up a great national debt, greater than that of Great Britain, which they would delight to do, to buy up the negroes of the South. This is the Federal issue. Towards it you are tending now. By and by gentlemen will see this tendency more strongly developing itself. It is of no avail for gentlemen to try to shut their eyes to it. When the Federal party see that slavery must come to an end, they will endeavor to prevail upon the General government to buy it up. Against that I protest beforehand. When that is done, it makes a complete revolution in the whole nature of Government. It builds up a debt as great as that of England. It gives the President a power which makes the Republican Empire, even though your forms remain unchanged, as France has been transformed into an Empire, from the great patronage existing in the hands of one magistrate. But what is the other issue? The Democratic issue is, that you take your stand sternly upon the Constitution, and say that the Constitution of the United States does not allow—does not justify the Federal Government in touching the institution of slavery in the States. SLAVERY, AND THE EXTRADITION OF SLAVES, MUST BE LEFT TO THE STATES. That is the doctrine I maintain at home. It is the only doctrine upon which this question can be settled, without one or the other of two results—either civil war, or else the building up of a debt which would crush the freedom of the United States forever. I say, then, stand upon State-Rights, and say, sternly and inflexibly, that the General Government shall not meddle with the institution of slavery in the States; and I ask gentlemen to look, to see if they have not made a fatal mistake in misconstruing a clause of the Constitution with regard to fugitives from labor. That clause no more allows the United States Government to enact a law for the rendition of runaway slaves, to employ its officers for the rendition of slaves, than it would allow this Congress to enact a law to send its officers into the port of Charleston to rescue free men of color seized there, and sold as slaves, because they cannot pay their jails fees. I ask gentlemen if they would think that was constitutional? I can make out as strong a case of constitutionality for that, as any gentleman has yet done for the other. The principles you adopt in the one case, must cover the other. I say, then, if you have already infringed upon the Constitution—if you have already violated it—hereafter cease to do so. You have already entered the point of the wedge. Do not drive it home, by a continual urging upon Congress this question of slavery. What have we heard of all this session? "Quiet agitation;' and quieting agitation is the noisiest business we have—the very noisiest; and also the most irritating. Sir, agitation is not to be quieted by hard words. Hard words will have very little success on either side. This question of slavery can be quieted only in two ways. One way will be for the South to let it alone; and then if everybody at the North would let it alone, which no man can promise, it would be quieted. The other would be to talk about it like reasonable men. Take it up as you take up any other great national interest, and to get at the merits of it. When you do that, it will be then as quietly approached and treated as any other subject, and by the blessing of Providence on your honest endeavors, a way will be found to pass through that transition of the social system, through which most of the nations of Europe have passed within a comparative recent period.

THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

'Tis a fond yet fearful thing to rule
O'er the opening mind in the village school;
Like wax ye can mould it in what form ye will,
What ye write on the tablet remains there still:
And an angel's work is not more high,
Than aiding to form one's destiny.

EXTRACT FROM AMERICAN HISTORY.

A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Democrat* thus records a passage of our history; and the worst of it is there is not public virtue enough to be ashamed of it.

"Yesterday a discussion sprung up in the House of Representatives, which promises some interest. It was on a private bill, and will therefore attain little notice in the public press, though it involves questions vital to the people of the free States.

Every reader will recollect that in the Florida war, during the year 1837, some six hundred Greek Indians were employed as troops in the war against the Seminoles.

The contract made with them under authority of the Secretary of War, stipulated to give them pay and rations as our other troops received, and "*all the plunder they may capture.*" I give the words of the contract; under it they captured a large number of Negroes, said to be about one hundred. General Jesup, the Commissioner on Indian affairs, and the Secretary of War appear to have regarded negroes as "*plunder,*" within the words of the contract; but it was difficult to keep them in Florida under guard of the troops there, and to furnish them with provisions, and they were sent to Fort Pike, near New Orleans

In March, 1838, the Creek Chiefs were in this city and sold all their *slaves* (not negroes) captured in Florida, to a slave-dealer by the name of James C. Watson, of Georgia, for fourteen thousand dollars.

The Creek Chiefs executed a power of Attorney to Collins, a brother-in-law and agent for Watson, to call on the officer at Fort Pike for the *slaves.* But there was no *ear mark* upon them; the officer did not know who were *slaves,* or *freemen.* Here was a *fix.* All bore the likeness and similitude of their creator; and Collins, the slave dealer, could not distinguish between slaves and those who were not slaves, yet he intended to get the whole number of colored persons captured by the Creeks, most of whom were supposed to be free. To effect this he made every effort, but failing to do so, he returned, and Watson applied to Congress to have the people of the nation make up the loss he sustained in his speculations in human flesh.—He insists that the Commissioner of Indian affairs encouraged him to purchase the negroes. I have no doubt that it was intended by that officer and Watson to enslave those free negroes who had been living with the Seminoles.

The case was presented to Congress, and referred to the Committee on Claims, more than twelve years since, when your Representative was a member of that Committee. It then found no favor, and in the next Congress, A. D. 1842, was sent to the Committee on Indian Affairs, who reported a bill to pay for the slaves. Afterwards, Gen. Vance, of Ohio, was placed at the head of the Committee on Claims, and this law, under his auspices, received the sanction of that Committee.

It came up for discussion in the House, some six years since, but met with little favor. It now was early reported on, and being an old acquaintance of Mr. Giddings, he called the attention of gentlemen to it, and when it came up yesterday for discussion, it soon became interesting. Members appeared more ready to discuss the subject than I have ever seen them before. Mr. Sacket, a Seward Whig, from New York, led off against the bill. Daniels, slaveholding Democrat, from North Carolina, followed, in favor of it. Mace, of Indiana, followed in a very neat, forcible little speech, in which he evinced to the House that he had a heart, and that his heart is in the right place. This, coming from slave-ridden Indiana, astonished the whole House. How, Free Soiler of Pennsylvania, followed, against the bill; but before he closed his speech, the committee rose.

You will see that the question of assisting this slave-dealer to make up his loss by contributions from the hard earnings of Northern laborers, is interesting to the nation.

The character of our nation was disgraced by the employment of blood-hounds to chase the Indians; but the employment of the Creeks to slay, to murder them in order to seize their property and enslave the negroes with whom the Seminoles were connected by marriage, as fathers and children, as mothers, and by all the relations of domestic life, was an act more piratical than any which attended that disgraceful act. Yours.

Chancellor Watworth Rebuked.

Chancellor Walworth, of New York, in the addressed to Kossuth, noticed in another column, attempted to cast a slur upon the Anti-Slavery citizens of the United States, which was at once promptly repelled by the Nation's guest. The Chancellor's remark was as follows:

"And here permit me to say, sir, that, during your sojourn in the United States, I have noticed with great pleasure that you have always respected this principle of non-intervention in reference to the varied internal institutions of the different States of this Confedracy, and that you have given no encouragement to *those who sometimes have sought to divert your attention from the important mission in which you are engaged, in order to obtain from you an expression of opinion upon questions relating to the internal policy of some of our confederated sovereignties—especially upon those questions which have sometimes threatened to disturbed the peace and welfare of the Union, by arraying the citizens of one section against those of another.*"

Kossuth, not being a Hunker, but a just and magnanimous man, at once baffled this insidious attempt to make him an accessary in an attempt to throw reproach on Anti-Slavery people.

"It is the duty of honor to declare," said he, "that I never yet have met, from any party or quarter, a single expression addressed to me which indicated a desire to entangle me in what ever party question. Into the hearts of men I cannot look. But so much I will declare, that nobody in the nation has yet spoken a single word intended to entangle me. This is so true, that indeed I was much surprised at the extent of this delicacy. *I have met that delicacy in New York associations of such a character that their very name in a large part of the United States is an irritation. They even said, 'be it well understood we come not to you in that capacity, but to declare our sympathy with your cause.'*"

A NOBLE BOY.

"A boy came to me last winter," says a Michigan colporteur, "for temperance tracts. Of this noble-spirited boy I afterwards learned the following fact: A relative of his in a grocery had poured out a dram of liquor in a tumbler to drink. The boy stepped forward, and put a temperance tract over the mouth of the tumbler. The man took it up, and looked at it, and the first words he cast his eyes upon were, 'No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.' He dashed the glass upon the floor, exclaiming, 'That is the last of my drinking liquor, God being my helper.' He has kept his resolution."

The truest mark of being born with great qualities is being born without envy.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The authorship of that Address is again under discussion, and a writer in the *N. Y. Post* says:

I now, therefore, state, for the purpose of removing all possible cavil, that the original of the Farewell Address was prepared by Hamilton, and by him sent, for examination, to Washington, at Mount Vernon, enclosed in a letter of the 30th July, 1796, which draft Washington perused and copied *in extenso*; and on the twenty fifth August, 1796, Washington returned the original to Hamilton, in conformity with the express wish contained in Hamilton's letter of transmission. The original being thus restored to the possession of Hamilton, was by him revised and altered, and, when amended, Hamilton made a fair copy of the address complete, which he forwarded to Washington, from which Washington corrected his copy of the original draft, and his copy, thus altered and amended, is now known as the Claypole copy, from the name of the publisher.

In the above, there can be placed the most perfect reliance.

MR. COBDEN ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The annual temperance tea party of the Bury Youth's Temperance Society, was held November 26th, at Manchester, England. Rev. Messrs. Thorburn and Howarth, and many other influential persons attended. During the evening a letter from the distinguished Mr. Cobden, member of Parliament, was read, from which we extract the following:

"Let me, however, take this opportunity of expressing my earnest sympathy for the cause you are advocating. The giant evil of the day is intemperance. If the young men can emancipate themselves from that vice, they will have guaranteed for the next generation not only a sober nation, but an educated and prosperous people; for the sure and certain way of keeping the mass of the population in ignorance and poverty is to perpetuate amongst them habits of drunkenness. There is no greater delusion in the world than to suppose that the use of alcoholic beverages, in even the most moderate quantities, is of service to those who have to live by their labor. I have generally found, as a rule, in my experience of men, that they who do the most, drink the least of any thing stronger than water. And especially have I observed, that if any man has attracted the eyes of the world, whilst engaged in some great task, calling for almost superhuman powers of mind and body, he has generally been found, on inquiry, to be a practical illustration of the advantages of temperance. I know not whether you are aware that the teetotalers may claim the illustrious Kossuth as one of their fraternity. When seated beside him at the Winchester banquet, and observing that he abstained from Wine, I was led to make an inquiry, and found that he was a water drinker, and he told me that at some of the most arduous periods of his agitated life, when harrassed and exhausted by incessant toil and anxiety, he had sometimes passed whole days without tasting anything but water. If this fact be not already known, it ought, for the honor and credit of teetotalism, to be made public."

REMARKS OF MR. SUMNER ON OCEAN POSTAGE.

In the midst of the effort of the Collins line of steamers to get a new slice out of the Treasury, Mr. Sumner very seasonably moved that the same committee (the Naval Committee) which is to report on that subject should also report on the subject of a reduced rate of postage across the ocean. Surely if we pay so much to support ocean steamers we have a right to have letters carried as cheap as they reasonably can be. At present the postage is so high as to act in a great measure as a prohibition of correspondence. It is altogether above the point of highest profit to the carriers. Mr. Sumner's remarks were very much to the point. He said:—

"A letter can be carried 3,000 miles in the United States for three cents: but the reasons for cheap postage on land are equally applicable to the ocean. In point of fact, the conveyance of letters by sailing or steam packets may be carried out for less cost than the conveyance of letters by railways. Besides, cheap ocean postage would tend to supersede the clandestine or illicit conveyance of letters, and to draw into the mail all mailable matter, which is now often intrusted to the pockets of passengers, or the boxes and bales of merchants. With every new facility of correspondence, there is naturally a new expansion of human intercourse; and there is reason to believe—indeed, well-founded reason to believe—that with the increased number of letters, cheap ocean postage would be self-supported.

"Further cheap postal communication with foreign countries would be of incalculable importance to the commerce of the United States. And, again, by promoting the intercourse of families and friends, now separated by the ocean, cheap postage would add to the sum of human happiness. The present high rates of ocean postage—namely, twenty four cents on a letter weighing half an ounce, forty-eight cents on one weighing an ounce, and ninety-six on one weighing a fraction more than an ounce—are a severe tax upon all, burdensome especially upon the poor, amounting in many cases to absolute prohibition of all foreign correspondence. This should not be. It particularly becomes our country, by the removal of all unnecessary restraints upon foreign correspondence, to advance the comfort of European emigrants now making a home among us, and to destroy, as far as practicable, every barrier to free intercourse between the Old World and the New.

"And, lastly, cheap postage will be a new bond of peace among nations, and will extend good will among men.

"Such, sir, in brief, seem to me to be the reasons for which this measure is condemuible. Much as I rejoice in the American steamers, which now vindicate for us a peaceful supremacy of the seas, and help to weave a golden tissue between the two hemispheres, I cannot consider these, with all their unquestionable advantages, an equivalent for cheap ocean postage. But, sir, I do not regard one as inconsistent with the other, and I hope both may happily prosper together. I hope the resolution, which is one simply of inquiry, will be adopted."

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, to-day, the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, was taken up. On motion, it was amended, allowing the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in quantities of not less than 31 gallons—the manufacture to be directly from agricultural products. It was further amended, by inserting a section fixing the next general election at which the law shall be voted for. Several sections of the bill having been agreed to, it was laid aside for the present and ordered to be printed.

JENNY LIND.

The marriage of this noble minded and justly celebrated woman, seems to have created quite a sensation throughout the whole length and breadth of the country. The New York Home Journal, indulges in the following remarks on this unexpected event.

"An engraving ordered upon the inside of a wedding ring—*Otto Goldschmidt to Jenny Lind*—gave the news of a certain event to "Bill, Tompkins & Black," a week before it was telegraphed to the papers. Jewelers keep secrets. The ring went to its destiny, unwhispered of. Its spring (for it is fastened with a spring) has closed over the blue vein that has so oft carried to that third finger the news of the heart's renewal to surrender, Jenny Lind loves. She who filled more place in the world's knowledge and attention than Sweden itself—the Swede greater than Sweden—has knowledged the small sweet need of woman to be loved." Her starname, which she had spent half a life, with energy unequalled, in placing bright and alone in the heaven of renown, is merged after all in the Via Lactea of humanity. JENNY LIND is a *wife.*

A year or more ago, Jenny Lind stood by the cradle of a sleeping and beautiful infant. She looked at it long and thoughtfully, stopped and kissed its heel and the back of its neck, (the swedish geography, we believe, for a kiss with a blessing to a child,) and, turning to its mother, said, with a deep sigh, "You have something to live for!" She was, at this time, in the busiest tumult of a welcome by half a world. Her ambition—so athirst from the first dawn of her mind, that it seemed to have absorbed her entire being—had a full cup at its lips. She was, with unblemished repute, the most renowned of living women, and with the fortune and moral power of a queen. Yet, up from the heart under it all—a heart so deep down under pyramids of golden laurels—the outermost approach to which was apparently hidden in clouds of incense—comes a sigh over the cradle of a child!

At one of the concerts of Jenny Lind, at Tripler hall—we forget just how long ago—a newly arrived pianist made his first appearance. There was little curiosity about him. The songstress, whom the thousands present had gone only to hear, sang—lifting all hearts into the air she stirred, to drop back, with an eternal memory of her, when she ceased. And then came—according to programme—"*Herr* Otto Goldschmidt." He played, and the best educated musical critic in New York said to a lady sitting beside him, "The audience don't know what playing that is!" But the audience had another object for their attention. The side-door of the stage had opened, and Jenny Lind, breaking through her accustomed rule of reserving her personal presence for her own performances, stood in full view, as a listener. The eyes of the audience were on her, but her's were on the player. She listened with absorbed attention, nodding approbation at the points of artistic achievement, and, when he closed, (four thousand people will remember it,) she took a step forward upon the stage, and beat her gloved hands together with enthusiasm unbounded. The audience put it down to her generous sympathy for a modest young stranger; and so, perhaps, did the recording angel, with prophetic smile!

We are sorry we can give our far-away readers no assistance in their efforts to form an idea of the Nightingale's mate. Ladies are good observers, and one who remembers to have looked to see the effect of Jenny Lind's compliment on the new comer, tells he was "a pale, thin, dreamy, poetical youth." He will soon be seen and described, however, if newspapers live; but, meantime, if we were to give a guess at the sort of man he is, we should begin with one probability, that he is the most unworldly, unaffected, and truth-loving, of all the mates that have ever offered to fold wing beside her. With what she has seen of the world and of the stuff for husbands, Jenny Lind has probably come round to whence she started—choosing, like a child, by the instinct of the heart. Her *Otto*-biography will show how wisely.

The interest in Jenny Lind's marriage is as varried as it is tender and respectful. There is scarce a woman in the land, probably, who, if she felt at liberty to do so, would not send her a bridal token. But there is more than a sisterly well-wishing, in the general excitement among her own sex on the subject. The power, in one person, of trying, purely and to such completeness, the two experiments for happiness—love and fame—were interesting enough; but it is strange and exciting to see the usual order reversed—fame first and love afterwards. To turn unsatisfied from love to fame, has been a common transit in the history of gifted women. To turn unsatisfied from fame to love—and that, too, with no volatile caprice of disappointment but with fame's most brimming cup fairly won and fully tasted—is a novelty indeed. Simple, every-day love, with such experience on the heart's record before it, has never been pictured, even in poetry.

Jenny Lind has genius, and the impulses and sensibilites of genius are an external Spring. She is more right and wise than would seem probable at a first glance, in marrying one younger than herself. The Summer and Autumn of a heart that observes the common seasons of life will pass and leave her the younger. Her prospects for happiness seem to us, indeed, all brightness. The "world without" well tried, and found wanting—public esteem, wherever she may be, and fortune ample and of her own winning—the tastes of both bride and bridegroom cultured for delightful appreciation, and the lessons of the school of adversity in the memory of both—it seems as if "circumstances,' that responsible committee of happiness, could scarce do more. Frau Goldschmidt will be happier than Jenny Lind, we venture to predict. God bless her!

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

BY H. D. WHITE.

Hannah Moore has somewhere said, that "to know how to grow old gracefully," is one of the rarest attainments of life.

"When admirers fall away," continues Miss Moore, "and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven to retire into itself; and if it find no entertainment at home, it will be driven back again upon the world with increasing force. Yet, forgetting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth, when it is to maturer life we ought to advert? Do we not educate them for a crowd, and not for themselves? for show, and not for use?"

Reflections of this nature seldom obtrude themselves upon the youthful mind. But there will be a period in the future of every one, however careless and indifferent we may be at present, when the justness of these observations will be appreciated, and when the ghastly spectre of murdered TIME will come thronging back from its Druid tomb. To how vast a multitude are the enjoyments and advantages, the delights and uniform means of improvements—mental and moral, which they possess, but the provision for despair!" The following, to which I invoke especial attention, from its pertinence to the subject under discussion, we abstract from the "POST FOLIO:"—

"When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him, one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate: one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in the drawing room and attract the admiration of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man and to "train up a child in the way he should go."

CAPTAIN KIDD NOT A PIRATE.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, Judge Campbell, one of its members, delivered an address in vindication of Captain Kidd, in which he showed that Kidd had been an officer in an English Navy prior to 1691 when he married in this country, and took the command of a merchant ship owned by Mr. Robert Livingston. He was then very much respected, and the Council in May of that year awarded him £150, and publicly commended him for certain services rendered to the colony. About the year 1695 the coasts of New England were invested with pirates, and the Earl of Belmont, whom the King had sent out as Governor, proposed to the home Government to fit out a ship of thirty guns and 150 men, and commission Captain Kidd to command her in a cruise against the bucaniers. This proposition was made upon the suggestion of Mr. Livingston, who expressed great confidence in Kidd's courage and capacity, and offered to pay one fifth of the expense. The Government was then unable to furnish the required vessel, but the Earl of Belmont, Lords Halifax, Somers, Romney, Orford, and others contributed the necessary funds, and entered into articles of agreement with Livingston and Kidd. These articles were duly filed in the State paper office, and on the 11th of December, 1695, the Court of Admiralty issued a commission, authorizing Capt. Kidd to take all French cruisers and the King's enemies, &c. The Adventure galley was fitted out, and in the following April Capt. Kidd sailed to New York, where he enlisted a full crew, and then commenced operations as a privateer. In the meantime the Whig noblemen concerned in fitting out the Adventure were impeached. Rumors were spread that Captain Kidd had turned pirate, and when he entered Boston in June, 1769, he was seized and sent to England, where he was convicted of piracy, and executed in May, 1781. The impeached lords were afterwards acquitted. The circumstances attending Captain Kidd's trial were such as to give reason to suppose that his conviction was brought about by the Government for the purpose of influencing the House of Peers against the impeached nobleman, and Judge Campbell so argued with much force.

TRUE POLITENESS.—As to politeness, many have attempted to define it. I believe it is best known by description, definition not being able to define it. I would, however, venture to call it benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in little daily, hourly occurrences in the commerce of life. It is a perpetual attention to the little wants of those with whom we are, by which attention we either prevent or remove them. Bowing, ceremonious, formal compliments, stiff civilities, will never be politeness: that must be easy, natural, unstudied, manly, noble: and what will give this but a mind benevolent and perpetually attentive to exert that amiable disposition in trifles to all you converse and live with.—*Lord Chatham.*

A little girl named Eliza Ann Busher, of Stewartstown, York County, Pa, was murdered mysteriously on the [illegible] inst. Since then her sister, Catherine B. Busher, aged 12 has confessed that she committed the crime. It appears the deceased had threatened to tell her mother that Catherine had stolen something out of the closet, whereupon the latter struck her a violent blow, and seizing a butcher-knife, deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. She is under arrest.

NEW SPELLING.—The most original mode of spelling that we have ever seen, is the following. It beats phonetics:

80 you be—A tub.
80 oh! pea—A top.
Be 80—Bat.
See 80—Cat.
Pea 80—Pat.
Are 80—Rat.
See O! double you—Cow.
See you be—Cub.
See a bee—Cab.
Be you double tea—Butt.
Be a double ell—Ball.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.—Shut them up in the dark—give them a little light two or three times a day long enough to fill themselves with food, and then shut them up quite dark, and keep them ten or twelve days, at fartherest.

From the Massachusetts Life Boat.

Important Testimony to the Maine Law from a Minister at Large.

[The following communication was solicited, partly from a desire to have the opinion, on this subject, of an old acquaintance and classmate; and partly from the belief that such testimony would be of value to the public. This belief is fully realized. To those who know Mr. Hadley, these statements will be received with the respect due to an earnest, practical, accurate and thoroughly independent man. And to all it will be evident, that no testimony on a subject like this can be more valuable and unimpeachable than that of a Minister at large. All newspapers friendly to the cause of temperance are therefore urgently requested to copy the whole or a part of this letter.]

T. W. H.

{ Office of the Ministry at Large,
Portland, March, 10, 1852.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, Newburyport.

My Dear Sir: An unusual pressure of business for the last ten days has obliged me to defer answering your letter of Feb. 29th, till the present moment. You request me "*to furnish some details of the diminution of poverty and suffering in Portland, said to have resulted from the Maine Temperance Law,*" &c., &c.

I can comply with your request only in a very brief and imperfect manner; but will turn to the pages of my voluminous journal and make therefrom a *very brief abstract* of a *little* of my experience and observations there recorded—which I will present with scarcely a note or comment.

I entered upon the duties of this ministry, an entire stranger in this city, on the 1st of April 1849—nearly three years ago. My first object was to make the acquaintance of as many of the poor as possible — to learn their history — the causes of their "poverty and suffering," to the end that, if possible, the true remedy might be discovered and applied. I soon came to the conclusion, from the most careful observations, that *full seven eighths* of all the *abject poverty, squalor*, and *suffering*, of the poor in this place, were the results of intemperance. My subsequent daily experience has thoroughly confirmed this opinion. The records of a three years diary made, I think with utter impartiality, confirm it.

Of the first fifty families with which I became acquainted more than thirty had for their heads either drunkards or widows whose husbands had died drunkards. Of the two hundred families particularly under my care during my first year's residence here, one hundred and fifty required charitable aid—none of these were city paupers—and more than three fourths of this number were suffering from the effects of intoxicating drinks. From April 1st, '49, to July 31st, '51—a period of two years and four months, I was daily, with the exception of a few days of absence from the city, in contact with woe and misery almost indescribable, inhaling the unearthly odors of New England rum, emitted from the foul lungs and stomachs of drunkards, witnessing scenes both heart rending and disgusting. I am sickened at the mere recollection, though I have not experienced anything of the kind for many months. I made a more thorough investigation of the character and habits of the first 100 families (which I had taken up almost discriminately, having been attracted to them chiefly by the insignia of poverty, vice and suffering) than I have subsequently been able to make in regard to most of the new ones added from time to time to my list; — the increased labors of my calling not allowing so careful examinations in many cases afterwards. In full three fourths of the hundred families in question, intemperance prevailed to a greater or less degree, and a part or the whole of the means of subsistance in *thirty* of the intemperate ones, was the wages of *infamy*. Whether this latter vice is in any measure, a *result* of intemperate drinking, I do not now pretend to say. But I have not found persons addicted to licentious practices among the totally abstinent.

The above mentioned fact, however, *may be a mere coincidence!* Since my residence here and previous to the passage of the Temperance law, five persons in one small neighborhood have died of delirium tremens; one man was found dead in the grave yard with his jug of rum, its contents half consumed, by his side — one murder and one highway robbery—as the immediate consequence of excitement by strong drink, have been perpetrated within and just without the precincts of the city, three cases of divorce have occurred among the people of my special charge in each of which, one or both the parties came to me for advice, intemperance being the *sole* cause in each case. *Almost* all the truants, and juvenile delinquents of every description, who have came under my notice, and they are numerous enough, were children of intemperate parents. The same may be said of young street beggars which *were abundant*, but have now almost all disappeared—and of more than half a score of young girls of my acquaintance, in this city, who have gone to infamy and ruin.—Considering the terrible ravages of intemperance in other and larger cities these statistics may seem too triffling to mention; but let it be recollected that I am giving not the statistics of intemperance in the city, but only a few facts within my own sphere of observation.

During the winter of 1850-51, scarcely a day passed on which I was not called upon, in numerous instances, to render relief to families on the very verge of starvation or freezing, whose destitution and suffering were the immediate consequences of intemperance.

Not a single case of the kind or one in any wise analogous to it, has occurred within my knowledge for six months past. The calls for relief made upon me in cases of *real distress*, during the winter in question, were usually from five to twenty daily—to say nothing of the ordinary calls to obtain employment, etc. etc.—But for the last four months, a period embracing all the severity of our long winters, I have not had five urgent calls for immediate relief on a single day, and according to my exact records more than twenty secular days have occurred during this period on which I have not had a single application for relief. I have not witnessed a case of suffering as the immediate consequence of intemperance during the same period; and, indeed, I have scarcely witnessed any suffering during this time, except from sickness and pain to which all classes are alike subject. Of the severity of the season I need not speak. Rents were never higher in Portland than at present, particularly of such tenements as the poor occupy. Productive employment in such callings as poorer classes are usually adapted to, has been peculiarly difficult to obtain during the winter, and for want of it many of them are justly complaining. And there has been more than twice as much sickness among this class of persons for the last two months as during any previous two months of my residence here.

I have not seen a person intoxicated for three months, and only one or two who appeared to be in the smallest degree under the influence of intoxicating drinks. Several men of my acquaintance who were habitually, almost daily drunk, a year ago, and whose families were sustained and kept from perishing by the hand of charity, are now sober and have been earning—some $1,00—some $1,25—some $1,50 per day, through the winter, and their families are living comfortably and independently. Some of these identical families were often entirely destitute of food and fuel, sometimes for one day, sometimes for two, in succession, during the winter a year ago, and were relieved through my agency.

I have made a special point of conversing with very many poor, intemperate men in regard to their opinion of the Temperance Law. Some of these were among the most unfortunate victims of intemperance; and I have not found among them all, a single opponent of the Law, or one who would have it repealed. They express a *unanimous wish*, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that the *temptation* may be entirely removed.

Mr. C. of ——— Street, a noble, generous hearted American seaman, but much of the time on shore, was always more than 'half seas over,' as long as the grog shops were in full blast, except occasionally, as I had full opportunity of knowing, when he was accustomed to shut himself up in his house for a day or two at once to avoid a temptation which he assured me he had not the moral power to resist when it was in his way; he is now a thorough advocate of the law. Most bitterly did he lament his enslavement to the cruel tyrant, and now he exults in the overthrow of his mortal enemy. I have several instances of the kind on record before me—take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one tenth of the victims of a depraved appetite, among the poor, in this city, who suffered most from intemperance, are opposed to the Law, but rather, they would gladly see it rigidly enforced according to its true intent.

During the two winters of my residence here, previous to that just closing, the chief of my benefactions were applied to alleviate the sharpest distress of cold and hunger. I have a long catalogue of cases before me, the circumstances of which were noted down at the time, just as they occurred, and many of which are of the most painful interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interesting you, by going into details of individual cases, all of which would require a large volume to contain them. *But not a parallel, nor a resemblance of the frequent occurrences of distress and misery, as the fruit of intemperance, which the record of the winter of '50-51, contains, can be found on that of '51-'52.* The evils, or inconveniences of the law are in some cases considerable— very much like those sometimes experienced by owners or underwriters when a small part of the cargo must be thrown overboard to save the remainder with the ship and crew, when, without such sacrifice, all must be lost.

The blessings already experienced arising from the passage of the law seem to me to be very great indeed—prospectively, if it continues in force, they must be beyond all computation. The *urgent demands* for relief made upon my "poor's purse" from the first of October, to the 30th of December, '51, compared with those of the corresponding period of '50, were only one sixth, and the amount of aid granted during the same periods, was $1,00 in '51 to $5,37 in '50. But this does by no means present a sufficiently clear view of the beneficial change actually wrought in the condition of the poor; for, as above intimated, I was, previous to the Temperance reform, chiefly concerned during the winter, to keep the poor from perishing, or from the severest suffering from cold and hunger, but now I am helping them to keep themselves comfortable, decent, and respectable. Now, many who were utterly callous to moral impressions are becoming susceptible of them; we are beginning to exhume and resusciate the stifled and almost extinct conscience. We begin already to perceive that many of these poor, neglected, and apparently lost men, have souls, and are capable of high moral elevation. Now the labors of the teacher, the philantropist, the missionary, will not be in vain, and like water spilt on dry ground, as they have chiefly been heretofore in relation to the large class of intemperate persons found in all Christian cities.

Our benevolent ladies, always forward in every good work, have, till very recently, hoped to reach the miserable inmates of many miserable tenements, only through the medium of their children. They have, accordingly, clothed great numbers of these, brought them into Sunday Schools, furnished them with books to take home, with the view of thereby benefitting their parents, in some measure, as well as the children themselves, never dreaming that it would be possible to get the parents to Sunday School and to church. But, within a few months they have conceived the idea, and actually undertaken the labor of helping to remove the remaining obstacles, since the *great obstacle* is removed—which have hitherto debarred these people from almost all moral and religious influences and advantages. It is true that many of them shrink from being clothed by the hand of charity, but at the same time they are beginning to put forth great efforts to supply their own wants, and to avail themselves of the privileges of the Christian Sabbath. Not a few are becoming very regular in their attendance at church, who, till within a few months, had not entered one once a year. While writing this letter, I have been called upon by a very worthy woman whom the *rum* demon had bound and kept from the house of God for seven years, but who is now, and has been for considerable time, about as regular in her attendance as her minister, notwithstanding she has a large family and a sick (not *now* drunken) husband. One hundred dollars now will accomplish more for the moral improvement of the poor, than a thousand could during the reign of alcohol; and yet, such will be, nay such are now beginning to be, the manifest good results of all well directed efforts in their behalf, that we may confidently expect a great increase of means to be brought into use for their advancement. There are many other *facts* in connection with my experience in this matter, which I intended to have mentioned, but I have already transcended all reasonable limits. At some subsequent opportunity when I have time to write, and you to read, I will give some details which may be of some small interest to you, and unfold more fully the workings of this *famous Law*. I behold with astonishment what it has accomplished in nine months — what it may be expected to bring forth in as many years, Prophets and Kings may well desire to see and hear. Very Respectfully, Yours

WILLIAM H. HADLEY.

In the Pennsylvania Senate, on Saturday, an amendment was made to the Maine Liquor Bill, now pending in that body, which submits the whole matter to the decision of the people of the State.

A meeting was held at the State House, Boston, on Saturday evening, of several prominent Democrats of the State for the purpose of raising a subscription to start a new democratic paper in Boston. $50,000 were readily promised, and Democrats generally are invited to invest in the enterprise.—*New Bedford Standard.*

We second that motion. Such a paper is much needed, and we wonder it has not been started before.—*Commonwealth.*

(Such a paper would obtain essential aid in this State if it should be what we suppose is intended.)

Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Brady, Kearney, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brook, Arbunkle & Whiting.

Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, who has just preached a sermon against the Maine Liquor Law, because he prefers to advance Temperance by light and love only, is the same clergyman who once made a speech before a legislative committee in favor of the *gallows*. Is it not as much the dictate of light and love to *hang* the hogsheads as to *hang* the men.

Jerry and his Persecutors.—This man Jerry is likely to prove a hard customer. He has removed, indeed, to the King's Dominions, but with no intent to abandon his claims upon our republic. He has lately commenced divers suits for damages occasioned by the outrages practiced on him at Syracuse, by the Marshals, and others, who seized and attempted to re enslave him under the Fugitive Slave Act. He lays his damages high, and makes his demands boldly, as well he may, for his wrongs are great.—*Douglas' Paper.*

Wisconsin—The Fugitive Law. — The following are the resolutions reported by Mr. Barlow, from the Select Committee of the Assembly on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the Fugitive Law:

1. That the so called "Fugitive Slave Law," is a law which infringes upon the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution of the U. States; that it is an outrage upon the moral sense of the Free States, and an infringement of our State rights; that it is tyrannical in its operations and ought to be repealed.

2. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote and use all proper and legitimate means in their power for its repeal.—*Free Democrat.*

The Senate is included in this action, and we sincerely hope that youthful State will set an example of independence of the slave power.

Ex-Senator Niles of Connecticut, returned in the Pacific, with re-established health.

Kossuth says: The chord of Freedom passes through the breast of all mankind, and whoever touches it elicits a sound of harmony—the harmony is in the chord, and not in him who touches it. There is no skill in the breeze which sweeps through the Æolian harp, and still a sweet harmony bursts forth from its vibrations.

A party of twenty Hungarians have reached Cincinnati *en route* for Missouri, to purchase a tract of land to settle upon and cultivate. The party is in charge of Captain Grafzey, and they have sufficient means to purchase 10,000 acres of land, and the necessary agricultural implements for cultivation, and to stock the same.

XXXII. CONGRESS.

Washington. March, 22.

After a variety of other unimportant business Mr. Soule in favor of non intervention, made a powerful speech, which was listened to by crowded galleries. He showed conclusively that the policy pursued by Washington was adapted to circumstances then existing, but was not intended by him to be permanent. It should have no more weight than the fact that he was in favor of a U. S. Bank should now have on that question. Indeed Washington himself did not follow the neutral policy.

European monarchs were of necessity enemies of our government, and it was futile to attempt to conciliate them by allowing them to trample on public law. That would but invite them to do the same in respect to us. We must propagate or forfeit our principles. Our crouching policy towards other nations secured us nothing but the contempt of despots.

In the House Mr. Houston exposed some of the monstrous abuses in the military department. The people should see the results of "*Taylor, Fillmore and Free Soil*" on their money. They have already seen it on human liberty.

Mr. Houston spoke an hour, more particularly as to the abuses which have crept into the Quartermaster's Department. In many cases thirty, forty and as high as fifty dollars have been paid for a tun of hay, in a grass country. Enormous prices, too, are paid for grain of every description. Wood has to be hauled thirty or forty miles, when in fact the posts ought to be located in the woods.

Mr. Hall asked whether it does not now cost three or four hundred dollars per year for each horse in dragoon service?

Mr. Houston said the cost of keeping each mule was about $350, including wagon-masters and keepers.

Mr. Hall only wished to be informed why forage should cost nothing during war, and so much in time of peace.

Mr. Houston resumed, and said that some of the posts are so far from springs that four and six horse teams are constantly employed in hauling water to the troops. He mentioned another abuse, namely, officers' quarters cost from $80 to $100 per month; however, he learned that efforts are being made to correct these abuses in New Mexico, such as not more than ten million shall be paid for a tun of hay! In conclusion he advocated the passage of the bill, throwing on the Executive the responsibility of the expenditures therefore and hereafter. The sections of the bill were then severally acted upon.

Mr. Olds moved to strike out the item of $795,000 for forage. The last Congress cut down the appropriations for the War Department several millions of dollars. Notwithstanding this, it has expended two and a quarter millions, and the Executive ask Congress to pay the money. The house has been informed by Mr. Brooks that they must assume the responsibility of voting the money. Now, he (Mr. Olds) considered this a contest between the Executive and Congress for the control of the purse of the country, and he would not vote for the bill on any such issue.

Mr. Marshal (Ky.,) would take the responsibility of disbanding the Army. He would rather leave the people of New Mexico and Texas to fight their own battles, than to abandon a constitutional, fundamental, vital principle of this Government.

Mr. Orr said there is only one condition on which he will vote for the bill, namely, that the President dismisses persons connected with the War Department, commencing with the Secretary of War and every other officer, who has violated indirectly the laws of the last Congress.

Mr. Jackson (Ga.,) ask leave to offer a resolution recognizing the binding efficacy of the Compromise measures, and moved the previous question, pending which, the House adjourned.

(So the attampt to "save the union" again failed. Sad!)

March 23.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of C. Hanson, of Brooklyn, New York, who proposes to Congress that he shall establish a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gluckstadt, on the Elbe, and near to Hamburg, so as to make semi-monthly passages between Brooklyn and the city of Hamburg. He proposes to build four steamers of 2,000 tuns each, the first two to be ready in two years, and the other two in three years. He proposes to carry mails and passengers at such rates as he shall be able to obtain. He offers to do this if Congress will give him for the first three years $100,000 per annum; for the next three years, $85,000 per annum; and for the next three years, $75,000 per annum for each vessel engaged in actual service.

House.—Mr. Cleveland spoke about extravagance. Better that the army be disbanded than favoriteism and fraud be continued: such fraud, for instance, as giving $50 a tun for hay, and then the seller dividing the plunder with the officers. The House should hold the purse strings.

Mr. German commented on the fact that the cost of maintaining each soldier in 1845 was four hundred and four dollars. Now it is one thousand dollars a man. There are corruptions in the Departments. Officers are in partnership with men who sell horses, and thus fleece the Government. He said he knew of one officer, who after defrauding Government of $100,000, has settled down independently and at ease in Oregon. [Cries, "Who is he." "His name."] He would not tell his name publicly, but would impart it to any gentleman privately, and he responsible.

Washington March 24.

Mr. Sumner presented petitions from Boston for cheap ocean postage.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the War Department, inclosing Gen. Pillow's report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bradbury said, justice to claimants required that some action should be had on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr Hale said that, in justice to a Senator from Mississippi, no longer here, he would, at an early day, ask for action on the resolution declaring the finality of the Compromise.

House.—Mr. Duncan, (Mass., Whig) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the tariff of 1846, by reducing the duty on imported sheep's wool, costing ten cents per pound, or less, at the place whence imported; also to reduce the duty on imported flax, and to admit free of duty, raw silk, dyewoods, madder, indigo, certain articles used in dyeing and composing dyes, burr-stones, grindstones, and various other articles therein enumerated. The House then adjourned.

Washington March 26.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee of Public Buildings into the propriety and expediency of purchasing Leutze's painting of Washington.

Mr. Underwood called up the bill providing for the unpaid claims of officers and soldiers of the Virginia State and Continental levies of the revolutionary army, which after an explanation was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill authorizing certain revolutionary pensions was ordered to be engrossed; a bill for the relief of the Carmelite Nunnery of Baltimore was taken up, it was passed by the House, and remits duties, amounting to $450, on certain vestments which had been sent over to the nunnery from Europe, and intended for the use of the priests officiating in the chapel attached to the institution.

The question was taken and the bill was rejected—yeas 21, nays 22.

House. — Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment appropriating $52,000 for the payment of the drafts of the Indian Commissioners of California, drawn on the Department of the Interior, for supplies furnished and expenses incurred in the negotiation of treaties with the various Indian tribes of California.

Mr. Johnson, or Ark., said that Congress gave only $25,000 towards making these treaties, and was explicit in stating that when this money was expended no more should be expended.

The amendment was negatived during the debate on the amendment.

In the Legislature of Wisconsin, on the 8th inst., a Temperance Law substantially like the Maine Law was reported.

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

☞ We beg leave to remind our indebted subscribers that we depend entirely on them for means to get along through the spring.—We hope they will not allow it to pass without helping us if it be but a single dollar.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

That splendid story is now completed and published in two volumes, at $1 00, $1 50, and $2 00, according to binding.

We make this liberal offer: We will give a one dollar copy to any person who will send us two subscribers with pay in advance; a $1 50 copy for three, or a $2 00 for four. This is a prize, and in this way can be obtained with much advantage to the "general welfare."

☞ We will thank our readers in all parts of the State to inform us how winter wheat comes out this spring. There is scarcely a question of greater economical importance in Maine, and much interest will be felt to learn how the crop has stood the winter.

☞ The farmers will notice that we have appropriated for a week or two, space on the last page to them. This will be continued, and the very best matter will be given them, for we shall have the very best advantages for doing so. Knowledge will raise farming, and farming will raise the farmer.

LAND WARRANTS.

Those who have land warrants which they wish to locate at the west, will find a favorable opportunity by communicating with us.

The reason why we give this notice is because we are acquainted with a man in Illinois who is to be relied on, who has resided in the State some 18 years, and is exensively acquainted, and can locate warrants to the best advantage. He will also take care of the land, pay taxes, &c., for three years, if desired, in which time, if well selected, it will be worth two or three times as much as the warrants will now bring. We think it will be for the the interest of any one holding a warrant to communicate with us.

☞ Are Committees for tract operations at work? This spring before the ground opens is a favorable time, and inaction will be regretted before next November. We have not received the proceeding at New Sharon and Bowdoinham meetings. The tracts are waiting.

☞ The Southern politicians are determined to force the new test of the compromises upon the democratic party. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said in his speech to the New York Tammany Hall Democrats:

> "We in the south look more to the principles than to the names of men—(Grand Sachem —give us the principles of 1844 and 1848)—*Yes, and all other principles you are not ashamed or afraid to avow Therefore, affirm the finality and faithful enforcement of the Compromise*, illustrative as it is of those Democratic principles so often proclaimed by the Democracy."

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Subscribers begin to come in on our advertised terms, and with a little activity a large number may be obtained. There are more or less in every town, and many in some, who want those remarkable books and intend to have them. This is the way to obtain them in the cheapest way and at the same time promote our circulation. Those who are not free soil men adopt this method to get that thrilling Story. It is said 5000 copies were sold in Boston on the first day of its publication.

A young man or woman will be embarrassed six months or a year hence to be obliged to own that *Uncle Tom* has not been read. Everybody will read it, and the good it will do the cause of Freedom is incalculable. Those who choose to relinquish their pay to the subscribers and pay for the work themselves, will of course reduce the cost of the paper to only $1,25.

Now as we ask no one to work for us without liberal pay, we urge our friends to spend a little time before the spring opens and see this work done. No other is so promising — do it now. The books can be sent in a short time to most places without cost, or they can be sent as the order may direct. Those for Woolwich we we will send to care of Mr. Wodmouth, Bath. All orders will be supplied, whether with subscribers or without them, on the lowest terms.

Even that most hunker paper, the Boston Traveller, says of it:

> "We wish to commend it to the attention of all with whom we have any influence, as one of the most admirable stories ever written. It will call forth a sympathetic response from the hearts of multitudes of good men and women south of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as everywhere in the Free States."

☞ Brother "D." in the *Lewiston Journal* will please accept our thanks for the kind "personal" of his reply to our inquiry respecting *caste of color*. He says:

> "*Brother W. and we, would not differ at all as to the fact of prejudice against people of color;* but if he should adopt the statement of Mr. Tappan, without qualification, we should differ with him as to the *degree* of that prejudice."

We presume there is no disagreement. Mr. Tappan says he does not *know* of a church where a colored person could have an eligible seat without producing an agitation. He does not affirm that there can be none found. Exceptions there are; but the existence of this prejudice, as a general fact, in religious assemblies in this state is too notorious to be denied. Brother D. says:

> "We cannot positively say what our congregation would do if a colored family should purchase a pew in an eligible position in our church, but we do *hope*, good brother, that there would be no great sensation produced. We should be greatly grieved and mortified if there were."

No doubt he would, but the "sensation", would be avoided only by buying out. But does "D." know that his statements on this subject are to be *used* in England to sustain the representation that *no such prejudice exists in this State?* Such is the fact, but he could not have been aware of it, nor will his integrity now permit it. We most ardently wish (extraneous matter) that he could take some higher position respecting slavery than to abhor it as "an unmitigated curse to the land," and express "the general wish and prayer" that it may come to an end. What are such *general wishes* and prayers as general worth without *action* against such a terrible evil? Alas for us and for the slaves if even the younger ministry of New England, at this late period, are not beyond this! We hoped he could say more.

☞ Just say to democrats that if they wish to see the speeches of Mr. Rantoul, the ablest democrat in New England, they must read the Inquirer.

LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We are glad to see the organization of such a meeting at Augusta. It will do much good in this State, as it has in Massachusetts, if well conducted. Party objects can spare a little attention to the interests of farmers. Two sessions have been held, the subject of which was the raising of Fruit in Maine. Dr. Holmes considered it settled that this can be a large fruit State, especially apples. Mr. Foster of Gardiner thought there was no State in the Union better for raising winter apples than this. It is a surer crop here than farther south, and is in better demand. Rocky pasture land, not hat best for tillage, should be used, and it should not be cultivated. He would not omit old trees in grafting. Mr. Cowan of Saco spoke of the importance of raising apples for the market. He asked Mr. Foster if he would take scions for grafting from old trees, who answered that he would if the fruit was best. Mr. Smart of Troy thought there was no danger of overstocking the market, and urged the cultivation of apples. Orchards should not be plowed. Muck around the trees was useful. Mr. Boothby of Saco said plowing orchards was injurious. The subject was to be continued.

OUR COUNTRY'S DIPLOMACY AND MISSION.

By diplomacy we mean the official communication of our government with all other nations, and our foreign Ministers, Consuls, Charges, &c., are the medium of this intercourse.—They are our representatives abroad, in whom we are officially seen and felt. While, therefore, Despotism lowers over the nations and their people sigh in chains, how exceedingly important is it that our agents should be true, robust, independent men, bowing at no shrine of tyranny, fawning around despots never, but standing erect with republican hearts within them, — the fearless representatives of a great Republic at home, and declaring in all their conduct their country's faith, that "all men are created free and equal." They are not to violate the laws of the countries where they are, but if this character, judiciously exhibited, is denied to them, they ought instantly to call for their passports. If we cannot hold friendly intercourse with other nations without laying aside our Character as a Republic, then perish that intercourse! Were all our foreign agents, now dispersed over the world of this description, who can estimate the influence this nation would exert in favor of free principles. Possibly we might have saved both Italy and Hungary. But, alas, how painfully different is the fact! While the agents of despotic governments here are busy enough in guarding and disseminating their poison, ours are crouching at the feet of tyrants, their hands on their mouths, their persons decorated with the ridiculous tinselry of plunderer's courts and aping their antics—all to make their country *respectable!* So true is it of nations as of individuals, that "public and private character move together." Our government is subject to petty tyrants at home, our representatives abroad are the most of them of the same sort; our established public policy is to *compromise* with oppression at home, and how can it be otherwise abroad?

It is known that by far the greater portion of our foreign ministers have ever been from slaves States. In 1841 out of seven nominations for diplomatic stations, *six* were from slave States, and the other (Edward Everett) barely escaped rejection. This is a pretty fair illustration of the general fact. And did ever a slaveholder forget that he was such? How can he hold up his face in presence of hoary old-world oppression as the advocate of freedom, while grasping its throat in the new? Tripple brass could not do it. So true is it as John Q. Adams said, "*a slaveholder cannot be a patriot.*" The correspondence from our officials abroad respecting Kossuth, for its supercilious cowardice has caused the nation to blush. And they were not all slaveholders. The *N. Y. Post* says:

> "We have been permitted to see a private letter from a gentleman of intelligence and judgment, recently in Europe, who, after approving the remarks which have appeared in this paper touching the character and influence of our diplomatic agents abroad, says, that 'one of the most servile advocates of Austria, and everything despotic, is our Consul at Vienna, Mr. Schwartz.' The writer adds, 'I met him two years ago and heard him talk about the affairs in Europe, so that it made my blood boil. A few weeks ago a friend of mine, lately from Europe, who is a conservative himself, told me that he happened one day to be in the same *coupe* of a railroad, with several gentlemen, among whom politics were discussed, when one of them delivered himself in such a strain, in defence of the Absolutists, that he became aroused with indignation, and a heated dispute followed. At the end of the journey, he found, to his utter surprise, that this illiberal person was the *American* Consul at Vienna.' In another place, the writer continues: 'I have myself heard Mr. Schwartz denounce Kossuth as the vilest man extant, and defend Jellachich and Haynau as men who deserved the respect of civilized Europe.'"
>
> "We have confidence in these representations, because we know the writer, and we submit them, not to the State department, where they might perhaps be a recommendation to the Consul, but to the people, to be borne in mind at the proper time."

A Washington letter says:

> "The country will find out before many months, I hope, that the Spanish and Russian ministers here, have far more influence over the foreign policy of this Government, than is creditable to it or the American people."

But the most humiliating, richly merited rebuke on this subject is in a late speech of Kossuth. He says:

> "Indifference of a great power to the condition of the world, is so much as a choice given to foreign powers to regulate the interests of that indifferent foreign power.
>
> Remember the Sibyline books! Look in what light you appear before the world, with your policy of indifference.
>
> Look at your instructions to your Navy in the Mediterranean, recently published, forbidding American officers even to speak politics in Europe.
>
> Look at the correspondence of your Commodores and Consuls, frightened at their very souls that a poor exile on board an American ship is cheered by the people of Italy and France, and charging him, for the immense crime of having met sympathy without any provocation on his part, that he is possessed with the devil.
>
> Look at the cry of astonishment of European writers, that Americans in Europe are so little Republican!
>
> Look, how the French Napoleonist papers frown indignantly at the idea that the Congress of the United States dared to honor my humble self.
>
> Look, how they consider it almost an insult, that an American Minister, true to his always political principles, dares to speak about European politics.
>
> Look how one of my aristocratic antagonists, who quietly keeps house in France, where I was not permitted to pass, and who, a tool in other hands, would like to check my endeavors to benefit my country, because he would like in some other way to get home than by a revolution and into a Republic. Look how he, from Paris, in London papers, dares to scorn the idea that America could pretend to weigh anything in the scale of European events.
>
> Do you like this proposition, free Republicans of America? And yet that is your position in the world now; and that position is the consequence of your adhering even then to your policy of indifference, when it would have been a necessity to act like a power on earth.
>
> Remember the Sibyline books. The first three were burned when you silently let Russian interference be accomplished in Hungary, and not giving us the saving bark of your recognition when we had achieved and declared our independence.
>
> Six books yet remain. The Spirit of the age, the Sibyline of opportunity, holds the other three over the fire. Do not allow her to burn them, else only the last three remain, and I fear you will have, without profit, more to pay for them than would have bought the whole nine, and with them the glory and happiness of an eternal, mighty Republic."

Such is our dishonorable position before mankind, relieved only by our characteristic tendency to brag.

The remarkable mission of Kossuth to this country was as necessary for us as we hope it will be beneficial to the world. It opens a new era. We needed to be called from the mere pursuit of cotton bales and tobacco kegs to higher and nobler aims; to rise above mere mercenary considerations to the highest national responsibilities, and regard the object of our existence to be the *Liberties of the World*. We needed the mesmerism of southern domination to be broken up, a sordid mercenary delusion to be dissipated, and an element of more exalted public life, benevolent and truly glorious, to enter into our national activities. We needed something above party strategy and California dirt for American young men. Providence has sent Kossuth from the foot of the Carpathians to throw that Idea into the national mind—the idea, not first of self however great, but of a World's Emancipation, the subversion of Tyranny, International Justice, and Good Will to Men. Kossuth says most truly:

> "The United States have arrived at the necessity of being a power on earth, and to act like a power on earth. Indifferentism for the cause of Freedom—carelessness about how the despots dispose of the condition of the world—that is the same as not to be a power on earth. If the United States accept this position of a power, well, then they have resigned their future, and that is suicide."

Republicanism is summoned in the most public manner to demonstrate its adequacy to the highest national exigencies. The world listens anxiously for the answer, and the pen of history waits to write it. And this question imparts a new importance to our diplomacy.—That is the medium through which the nation is chiefly to fulfill its sublime mission for human liberty, or be the instrument of our eternal shame. Well is it that the eye of the country is turned to it. Let the people demand that it become what the occasion and true glory of the country require.

But one thing is indispensible. This government must be taken out of the hands of the slave power. Its treatment of this question already has proved what needed no proof, that *nothing could be hoped from American against European despotism.* It has been dragging us lower and lower, debasing us by the wickedest and meanest ends, and it will sink us to everlasting contempt. Only by shaking it off can our country rise to the fulfillment of its glorious mission on earth. That the People must do.

Good Object. — We notice in the Bangor *Democrat* a petition which has been numerously signed and presented to both Houses of Congress, asking for a pension for all who were ever wives of revolutionary soldiers or officers. The law now excludes those married since 1800. This measure, with proper restrictions, should be adopted, and thus comfort the few remaining relics of that trying period. The wives did their full share to gain our freedom, and not one should die unrewarded.

What is a Democrat?—The Bangor Democrat says of Senator Douglass that "his democracy is neither the better nor the worse" for his being a slaveholder, and adds:

> "But he would be much *finer* in the estimation of the Inquirer if instead of being a staunch supporter of the Compromise in all of its parts he furiously denounced it as opposed to the 'higher law' and a 'damnable blot' in the history of our legislation."

To be sure we should! otherwise we would claim to be neither democrat, American nor christian. The Lincoln *Democrat* says a democrat must be "honest, conscientious," a friend of "equal rights." Now we are told a man is really a "fine democrat" who, residing in a *free* State and not "brought up so," under cover of his wife's petticoat, holds, robs, plunders, and enslaves a *whole plantation* of his fellow-men of equal rights with himself—yes, robs the *women*—robs helpless *children* and *orphans* and rolls in luxury upon the plundered earnings of the lash!!! For decency's sake, neighbor, change your name to *Austrian*.

☞ The late war in Liberia between the natives and colonists is said to have cost some 10 $12,000, which the Society at home will of course be expected to aid in paying as a "*missionary*" contribution.

☞ The democratic party as an organization in this city has combined with the *rum* power to break down Mr. Dow and the Maine Law.—The foul job makes even the *Argus* wince, especially as so many of the best men in that party repudiate the plot and are laboring nobly on the side of temperance, virtue and the public good. Defeat would be far more reputable for the party than such success.

Lyceum Discussion.—Mr. Thomas M. Jordan, of Lincoln, informs us that the following resolution was adopted in their Lyceum.

> "*Resolved*, That the honor of the country and the interests of the free States, require that the principles of the Free Soil party should be sustained."

But as some were absent when this was passed, Mr. J. offers to have the discussion renewed in Lincoln or any adjoining town on a week's notice through the Inquirer. He thinks the opposition should accept this or be silent.

State Senatorial District.—The Committee have reported as follows: 1st, York Co., 3 Senators; 2d, Cumberland 4; 3d, Lincoln 4; 4th Kennebec (except Clinton, Benton and Clinton Gore) 3; 5th, Waldo 3; 6th, Hancock 2; 7th, Washington 3; 8th, Aroostook 1; 9th, Penobscot 3; 10th, Piscataquis 1; 11th, Somerset, (with Clinton, Benton and Clinton Gore) 2; 12th, Franklin 1; 13th, Oxford 2,—total 31.

Congress.—In the Senate, Mr. Cass made a personal explanation, contradicting the charge made in the Washington Union of that day, by Col. Davis of Mississippi, that Cass designed to deceive the South in the Nicholson letter. While explaining his views, Mr. Cass contended for *the right to take Slaves into the Territories.*

PORTLAND ELECTION.

> "It may be well, however, to guard electors against making a false issue, or strangers from drawing a false inference. A change in the administrators of the law in a town or city will not necessarily draw after it a neglect to execute the law.—*Christian Mirror.*

No better method could be devised than this to elect the rum ticket. Every body *knows* that the strenuous issue, and the only one here, is on *the existence and execution of the law.* Its open enemies have a ticket, adopted under their own auspices, sustained by the rum paper and rum power with fierce vigor. On the other side is the law, its friends, and its true representative. Yet just on the eve of the election that paper tells the uninformed, the hesitating between conscience and party—between rum and no rum, Gentlemen, it will make no great difference—the rum ticket will do about as well—the law is not in issue! If Mr. Dow is defeated, the *Mirror* will have well earned another job "by authority."

Severe Fire. — About 12 o'clock Monday night last a fire broke out on Middle st, just above Temple, which destroyed the Dry Goods Stores of H. P. Storer and J. R. Corey & Co., and the Shoe and Leather Store of L. D. Hanson & Co. Loss beyond insurance will not be heavy. A person was seen to leave the store where the fire took about ten minutes before its discovery.

☞ We call special attention to Rev. Mr. Hadley's remarkable letter. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, another city missionary fully endorses it.

☞ We give a debate condensed, on slavery in the California legislature. Will men never open their eyes to what slavery is doing to this nation!

The Ladies' Wreath: for April is promptly before us. It is filled with its usual variety of interesting reading. $1,00 per year, J. M. Fletcher & Co., New York.

Christian Parlor Magazine, for March just received is an unusually interesting number. Price $2, George Pratt New York.

Graham for April is on our table. It has 180 pages and lots of pictures. S. R. Graham Philadelphia, $3,00.

> "It is not very pleasant to find the Inquirer thus meanly attempting to make political capital against the whigs, out of the Maine Law.—There is a want of decency and honesty in it, which we did not expect even in the Inquirer."—*Bangor Whig.*

"It is not very pleasant" to see that editor thus "fly up like a parched pea" because we seek to prevent the whig party from adopting a candidate against the liquor law. Is that hostility to the party? Is that "bitter hatred" of it? We ask temperance whigs. The thought did not at all occur to us of "making political capital against the whigs out of the Maine Law." Had that been the object we should have been silent till they had put the rope round their own necks by nominating Mr. Crosby.

We say not a word against Mr Crosby's excellences of character, but we do distinctly reaffirm that be has been from the time of its passage *an opponent of the law*. So he is known at Belfast—so the editor of the *Signal* knew when calling our statement a "falsehood." So he was spoken of at Augusta at the time of the Convention by gentlemen from Belfast and other places,—by his political friends too who knew him well. He has denounced the law, and is employed as a lawyer by the rum side to defend them when prosecuted. Mr. Davis' representation in last week's Inquirer, over his own name, was to the same effect, and that *rum democrats* in Belfast were intending to vote for him if nominated. We do not want them to be accommodated.

As the denials have all pointed to Mr Davis, we call on the *Whig*, or any other whig paper to call him out for the facts. We challenge them to do it. Call him out, gentlemen, and not dodge now. We shall see if they dare do it.

☞ Be it distinctly understood that this question has no reference to party advantage or personal considerations, but exclusively to the public good. So the *Whig* will please return to its self-respect.

SCRIPTURAL DEMOCRACY.

> Harmony should stand next in importance to Truth. "First Pure then Peaceable," is as applicable to politics as religion. Having secured the main point, we can well afford to shake hands all round, and "let by gones, be by gones." Whatever may have been a man's antecedants, if he takes position upon the National Democratic Platform now, that should be sufficient.—*Argus.*

Having exchanged the free doctrines of 1849 for the surrender and the Fugitive act of 1850, democracy is now "*pure*"—that is "secured!" And it seems to be intended that the first fruits of this pious democracy at home shall be the opening of those sluiceways of perdition, the grog-shops. It will then be "*peaceable*" as well as "pure."

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, the admired editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, has lately had a baby of her own — her first after being married fifteen years.

Death of Governor of Nova Scotia. His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Governor of Nova Scotia, died at half past 11 o'clock yesterday. Gov. Harvey was an old soldier, and took a part in the battle of Waterloo.

Cultivation of Basket Willow. — Considerable attention is beginning to be paid to the cultivation of basket willow in the United States.—The annual importation of the article into our country amounts to $5,000,000, and this, large, as it is, does not satisfy the consumption. The supply is derived from France and Germany mainly, and costs here from $100 to $180 per ton weight.

To treat persons apparently dead, remove the body into the cool fresh air. Dash cold water on the neck, face, and breast, frequently.—If the body be cold, apply warmth by water.

Marshal's Office, }
City of Portland, March 26, 1852. }

To the Editors of the Eastern Argus—Gentlemen—I see by your paper of the 26th inst., an article signed by C. P. Kimball, of Norway, in which he says certain goods of his were very much damaged in their transit between Boston and Norway. He says, "I do not pretend to know who did the damage, but *I do know it was done, and done too* between Boston and Norway —the conlusion may be left with the reader."

Here is an attempt, by implication, to charge the damage of his goods upon the police of this city. If the charge were boldly made, it would have had the merit of courage, but would have been unqualifiedly *false*. I again say, that no damage has been done by the Police of this city, to any goods while searching for liquors. Respectfully yours,

Jos. M. Thompson, City Marshal.

The undersigned, Deputy Marshals of Portland, certify that no searches at the steamboat or the Railroad Freight cars, have been made the last fall or winter, which were not conducted by one of us, and that no damage of any kind has ever been done to any goods in any search.

Thomas Norton.
Wm. H. Plummer.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 12, 1852.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW DEBATE.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 5, 1852.

After my despatch closed yesterday, a very exciting and important debate sprung up, the House being in Committee of the Whole, upon the bill introduced by Mr. Crabb, "respecting Fugitives from Labor, and Slaves brought to this state prior to the adoption of the Constitution."

Section 1, Empowers the owner of a slave, his agent or attorney, to seize the fugitive, or obtain a warraut from any judge or magistrate, directed to any police officer to perform the arrest; and upon sufficient proof of the validity of the claim to such slave, any judge or magistrate is directed to issue a warrant for the removal of such slave to the state from whence he fled. The testimony of the fugitive is not to be taken in evidence, and the writ of removal is to be a guaranty from any process or molestation whatsoever.

Sec. 2, Prescribes the penalty for rendering assistance to the fugitives in escaping, which shall not be less than $500 fine and two months imprisonment, and forfeit the sum of $1000 civil damages to the claimant of the fugitive.

Sec. 3, Prescribes the duties of police officers, and the penalties for non-compliance, which are a fine of not less than $500, or more than $1000, and a removal from office; and if the fugitive should escape by the assent or connivance of the officers, then the latter are liable for civil damages to the full amount of the value of the slave.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons held to labor or service in any state or territory of the United States, by the laws of such state or territory, and who were brought or introduced within the limits of this state, previous to the admission of this state as one of the United States of America, and who shall refuse to return to the state or territory, where she or they owed such labor or service, upon the demand of the person or persons, his or their agent or attorney to whom such service or labor was due, such person or persons refusing to return, shall be held and deemed fugitives from labor within the meaning of this act, and all the remedies, rights and provisions herein given to claimants of fugitives who escape from any other state into this state, are hereby given, and conferred upon claimants of fugitives from labor within the meaning of this section.

Mr. McConha moved to strike out the 4th section. He doubted the constitutionality of the entire bill, and proceeded to read extracts from the constitution to prove his position.

Mr. Lyon contended that before the state organization, we were under Mexican law, which did not recognize slavery, and therefore bringing slaves into the territory virtually made them free.

Mr. Wood addressed the committee at length in favor of the bill. His remarks were argumentive and excellently well received.

After several amendments had been proposed and discussed, Mr. Ellis moved an amendment to the 4th section, and sustained his motion in a speech of some length.

Mr. Peachy said that the 4th section of the bill involved a very grave consideration. He holds that when the United States acquired territory, it belonged alike to the citizens of all the states, and that each citizen of every state had a right to take his property to that territory and enjoy its full use, service and value.

The point was, whether the constitution of the state deprived a citizen of any right which he had before its adoption. In the absence of any express declaration otherwise, he held that the operation of the constitution was prospective only. It declared that in the future there should be no such class of persons as slaves, in the state. *He saw no reason for interpreting this provision as declaring the slaves in the states free. His ground was, that the people in the state could hold no power to deprive any person of rights which he had to any property at the time of the adoption of the constitution.*

Mr. Peachy thought that slaves brought into the territory of California, continued to be slaves in said territory; that when the territory passed into a state, by the adoption of its constitution, no change was made in the condition of said slaves; that the clause of the constitution prohibiting involuntary servitude, was prospective, not retrospective, and did not destroy the owner's right of property in his slave; and that it is very propor for the Legislature to afford to the possessor of rights of this character, the means of enforcing them.

Mr. Ellis said his objection was not to the ostensible object contemplated by the bill, for that object was a worthy one, and should receive his support; but under the operations of the 4th section, he saw a necessary construction in conflict with the solomn constitutional provision that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this state." This section, by necessary implication, does "tolerate" slavery for an unlimited series of years. It recognizes the existence of slavery, not only since the adoption of the constitution, but goes farther—it prospectively throws its projecting mantle over slavery for all time to come—at least, so long as there shall exist a slave, brought into the territory of California before the adoption of the constitution, or any of his progeny.

Mr Crabb maintained that no slavery had existed in the state since its formation; for, a slave living with his master, and rendering labor to him with perfect free will and consent, was not a state of things in conflict with the constitution.

Mr. Brush could see no reason for the passage of the bill, as the Fugitive Slave law, passed by Congress, was sufficiently comprehensive to cover the case. He had been branded an abolitionist; he indignantly denied the charge, and proceeded to define his position.

Mr. Hammond did not stand up as a southern or northern man, but as a Californian, having at heart the best interests of the state. The constitution of the state strictly prohibited slavery, and he would never advocate an encroachment upon that instrument. He was a pro-slavery man, reared among the institutions of the south, but the locality of birth would not sway him in a conscientious discharge of his public duties. He should never attempt to invade the rights secured by the constitution of the state, or desire its change with reference to the subject under discussion, without it was the wish of a majority of the citizens of California. Mr. H. spoke with much eloquence upon the points involved, and at considerable length, and announced his intention to offer several amendments, giving a limitation to section 4.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6, 1852.

The Fugitive Slave bill came up in Committee of the Whole House, yesterday afternoon, and was debated for three or four hours before a final vote was taken.

Mr. McConaha moved to strike out section 4—lost without a division.

Mr. Hammond introduced three additional sections, providing a period of three months' limitation for the action of the law; and the others prescribing penalties for officers who hinder its operation.

Mr. Crabb moved to amend by inserting three years.

Mr. Hammond opposed the amendment, on the ground that it allowed the retention of slaves within the period of three years. He was willing that a section should be added to the bill, providing that slaves might remain for a period of years in the country, with a condition that they become free at the expiration of that time, but he could not approve a position that involved a violation of the principles of the constitution of California.

Mr. Coffroth moved to insert twelve months, and Mr. Ellis six months, but twelve was finally adopted.

Mr. Parrish was opposed to the limitation of the time to less than twelve months. He said there were slaves scattered all through the country, who were working under an agreement to pay their owners a per centage upon their savings.

Mr. Coffroth contended that slavery being represented in Congress, and recognized by the constitution, it was therefore protected in all territories by the fundamental law, where no contrary municipal regulation was in force.—In Virginia, where no municipal law was ever passed for or against slavery, the institution exists only by the fundamental law, and not by the constitution of the state. The slaves, therefore, brought into California when it was a territory, are slaves still, for no state law could be established to nullify the rights to property guarantied by the action of Congress, and the national convention.

The debate on the limitation was continued by Messrs. Ellis, Crabb, Hammond, and Parish. Mr. Wood thought that there would be cases where a knowledge of the law would not meet all interested in its provisions, in time to give them the benefit of the same, within the shorter period proposed as a limit to its operations. There were parties residing on the frontier of the state who could not know what had been done for their relcif within time to enjoy its benefits.

The limitation section was still further discussed by Messrs. Hammond, Peachy, McConaha and others, when the committee rose and reported the whole back to the House.

The bill then came up on its final passage, and was carried by the following vote: 42 to 11.

Legislature of Maine.

March 23.

Mr. Boynton presented the remonstrance of T. W. Furber and 44 others against authorizing the city of Bangor to loan its credit in aid of the Penobscot and Kennebec railroad corporation.

HOUSE.—Resolves in support of the memorial to Congress, asking assistance from the U. S. Government in behalf of the European and N. A. railway, were taken up, amended in concurrence, and passed.

Mr. Noyes of Belfast laid on the table a bill imposing further liabilities and duties upon telegraph lines and their agents, which was referred to the Com. on the Judiciary.

March 24.

Bill to set off a part of the town of Sebago to Naples, (indefinitely postponed in the Senate,) came up from the House, that body insisting on its former vote passing the same to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Walker, after some explanations by that Senator, the Senate receded and concurred the House in passing the bill to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Gardiner and Pittston bridge was read the second time.

Mr. Bell, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the petition of John B. Foster, reported a bill in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the merchant's steam navigation company of Bangor.

Governor returned bill with objections respecting commissioners to confer with Mass. on public lands.

HOUSE. — Bill to set off part of Sebago to Naples, was received from the Senate, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Talbot, of Lubec, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 110th chapter of the Revised Statutes (respecting children given away) which was read and to-morrow assigned.

The question was then taken, and the resolve declaring Joshua Packard entitled a seat from the town of Readfield, passed yeas 73, nays 39.

Report of Adj. General stated the receipts for sale of Military property at $1200, which it had been urged would bring $50,000. Expense of sale $1000, balance $200. Report to be printed.

March 25.

Bill to incorporate proprietors of *Gardiner and Pittston Bridge*, was taken up.

Mr. Bell said the Kennebec is a navigable river, as far up as Augusta, 6 miles above Gardiner; navigable to vessels engaged in commerce, and traversing the ocean, under license U. States. He took the ground that it is not in the power of a State to obstruct the navigation of such a river.

After some discussion, the motion to lay on the table prevailed, yeas 15, nays 11.

The land bill vetoed by the Governor was passed 16 to 7.

Resolve respecting appropriations to literary seminaries, (that they shall be made in money, and shall not exceed $2500 in any case,) was read twice, and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. — Mr. White called up bill to alter the charter of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, giving said company further time to make a part of its location, and on his motion, it was referred to the committee on Railroads and Bridges

Mr. Smith, from the committee on Banks and Banking, reported a bill to incorporate the Citizens Bank of Bowdoinham, which was three times read and passed to be engrossed.

Mr Buzzell of Limerick offered an amendment declaring that all grants to academies made by this Legislature shall be made from the Treasury direct; and in no case shall the appropriation exceed $25,00, which was adopted.

March 26.

Bill to incorporate the Gardiner Bridge was passed to be engrossed, 11 to 7. Reconsideration was moved.

The House refused to pass the vetoed land bill, 72 to 53.

March 27.

The Gambling Bill was indefinitely postponed, 14 to 9. Committee on Congressional apportionment reported. In the House a bill was reported authorizing two or more school districts to unite and establish a high school; another to appropriate $43,000 to the Reform School, and 30,000 to the Insane Hospital.—Also $2,500 to Lebanon Academy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Committee upon Congressional Apportionment reported, on Saturday last, a bill districting the State as follows:

First District.—To be composed of the County of York, with the following from Cumberland, viz.: the city of Portland, and the towns of Scarboro', Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Gorham, Standish, Baldwin, Sebago and Naples.

Second District.—The remaining part of Cumberland, together with the Counties of Oxford and Franklin.

Third District. — That portion of Lincoln which lies east of the Kennebec river, together with the whole of the County of Waldo, except Vinalhaven, North Haven and Islesborough.

Fourth District. The remainder of the County of Lincoln, together with the County of Kennebec, and all that part of Somerset west of the Kennebec river, (including the whole of Norridgwock.)

Fifth District. — That portion of Somerset which lies east of the Kennebec river, (except the eastern part of Norridgewock,) together with the Counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis.

Sixth District — The Counties of Hancock, Washington and Aroostook, together with the towns of Vinalhaven, North Haven and Islesborough from the County of Waldo."

We have space now only to notice the slashing work made in order to fortify against the Free Soil power, making one district strongly whig (4th) and all the rest, as strongly democratic as possible. Two districts are elongated from the Atlantic to Canada line! See why no free soil member was allowed on the committee. But, gentlemen, you may fix the districts, but you cannot fix the men.

* * *

COMMERCIAL WHARF is fast recovering from the effects of the disastrous fire of last winter. A block of four wooden buildings, three stories in height, handsomely finished, has been completed at the lower section of the burnt district, and two of them are already occupied, one by Mr. Charles P. Ingraham, the other by Messrs. Larrabee & Jordan. The other two are almost ready for occupancy. Next above these, preparations for driving piles for the foundation of a brick block, are about completed, and the work will probably commence in a day or two. Still farther up, and adjoining Commercial street, a block of wooden stores are roofed and will be ready for occupancy in the course of two or three weeks.

On the opposite side of the wharf, cornering on Commercial street, still farther up the wharf, the noble brick block, called the "Willis Block," is nearly completed. All this in a space of little over three months, showing a degree of enterprise and energy on the part of the owners, worthy of all praise.—[Advertiser.

Mr. Charles Black has obtained a verdict of $10,000 against the New Orleans and Carrolton Railroad Company, for injuries to his little son, occasioned by an accident on their road which happened near Greenville, La., and was the result of carelessness on the part of the Company's agents.

The Legislature of Delware passed a law declaring that children of manumitted slaves shall not become free, as heretofore, at a certain age, but shall be held in slavery as long as they live.

Daily Telegraphic News.

BUFFALO, MARCH 22.

The Maine Law has passed the the Minesota Legislature, with a proviso, submitting it to the people.

Louisville, March 22.

No preparations were made for the reception of Kossuth at Memphis, Tenn., consequently he did not stop there.

Baltimore, March 23.

The Democratic Convention to elect delegates from the 4th District to the National Convention, met last night. Col. Davis, a Cass man, was chosen, and resolutions in favor of Gen. Cass for President, were unanimously adopted; as was also a resolution in favor of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights, and one fully endorsing the compromise measures.

New Orleans, March 24.

We have received later advices from Brownsville. It is reported that Canales pronounced against the Central Government on the 1st of March.

Washington, March 24.

It is reported that a serious misunderstanding has occurred in the Cabinet, and that the President has requested Mr. Corwin to resign.

Harrisburg, March 25.

Whig State Convention.

One hundred and thirteen delegates voted for Winfield Scott, and five voted for the nominee of the National Convention.

Ex-Governor W. F. Johnston, Morton McMichael and John C. Kunkle, were then elected Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention.

Toronto, March 25.

The first anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, was held last night. The attendance was large. The report of the Society denounces the African emigration scheme, and estimates the number of colored persons in Canada West at thirty thousand. A resolution was passed inviting fugitive slaves to come to Canada.

Baltimore, March 25.

Nancy Hupford, recently acquitted of poisoning Mrs. Eagle at Cumberland, is now suspected of poisoning three husbands who died suddenly. The last husband died in Somerset county three years ago. His body has been disinterred, and it was found that he had been poisoned.

Memphis, Tenn., March 26.

The boilor of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the 18th inst., about fifty miles above Little Rock. Five lives were lost.

Washington, March 25.

The Cabinet difficulty, to which allusion was made yesterday, arose between Postmaster General Hall and Secretary Corwin. The President having been appealed to in the matter, decided in favor of Mr. Hall.

Mr. Corwin strongly protested against the decision of the President, but without any effect.

Rochester, March 25.

The amount of flour in store in this city is 26,500 barrels; of wheat 35,000 bushels.—Wheat comes in slowly from the country, and brings 94 cents per bushel.

Petersburg, Va. March 26, 1852.

The Whigs of this City have adopted a resolution refusing to support any Presidential candidate who does not give a public avowal of his adhesion to the Compromise measures prior to his nomination.

DEMOCRACY AND TEMPERANCE.

We commend the following from P. T. Barnum, always till now a strict party democrat. Are not the sentiments most obviously just? if so there is any amount of sham "democracy" among us. The *Argus* cannot turn aside to aid the suppression of grog-shops because it is a *democratic* paper! What do such men know about democracy?

"Now comes the question, and to me it is a very important one. *What is Democracy?* for the true answer to this question will either prove that I have abandoned my Democratic principles, or that those men who are attempting to dictate to the Democratic party in this State on this rum question have abandoned theirs. To this point then we must necessarily come, and I cheerfully await the answer to the question, "*What is Democracy?*"

Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece, defines Democracy as that principle that will enact such laws as shall operate "for the *greatest good of the greatest number.*" I suppose that every man will admit this to be the true definition of Democracy. Can then that law be *Democratic* which gives six men in a town the exclusive privilege of pursuing a traffic which enriches them but *taxes* every other inhabitant of the town, and spreads poverty, misery, pauperism and crime through the land? Is that "Democracy" which from favor or for money *licenses* six men to deal out death in tumblers, and *prohibits* all other men from doing the same? Does that "Democracy" which seeks "the greatest good of the greatest number," permit a *few* men to gain wealth by becoming common poisoners of the town, while *the many* are obliged to suffer in consequence of such "exclusive privileges" being granted. Shame, shame on the men who so foully and wantonly libel the name of Democracy!

Democracy always favors the oppressed, and lends a supporting hand to the down-trodden and unfortunate. Rumocracy is the reverse of this. Democracy insists on the purity of the ballot-box. Rumocracy urges the intoxicating draft upon freemen, that their brains may be muddled and their votes obtained through corruption and deception. Democracy extends its hand of friendship to the foreigner driven from a land of tyranny and oppression, and encourages him in in obtaining by his industry a livelihood and a competence for his family—while Rumocracy takes the exile on his arrival upon our shores, inflames his passions, corrupts his appetites, and leads him into habits which paralyze his energies, prostrate his ambition, unfit him for business, and render him useless to his family and a curse to himself and society.

I suppose that the rum-clique who are attempting to mislead the Democratic party upon this Maine Law question, will not deny that Gen. Andrew Jackson was a Democrat. Well, when Old Hickory had removed the Indians across the Mississippi River, and given them a new home in the wilderness, he desired that they should live in peace and happiness, and knowing that no community, civilized or savage, could be tranquil or happy where rum was permitted as a beverage, he asked the Democratic Congress for a good Constitutional Democratic law that would save the Indians from the curse of the rum traffic. In 1834, the Democratic Congress of the United States passed such a law and it was *identical in substance with the law of Maine!* It prohibits the traffic and manufacture of intoxicating drinks, and gives the right of *search, seizure, forfeiture* and *destruction* to the same extent as does the law of Maine, and that too upon the mere complaint of any white man or Indian, and not, as in Maine, requiring the solemn *oath* of three voters before search or seizure can be made. Here again then, is *Democracy*, as defined by that noble old Democrat, General Jackson, and the Democratic Congress of 1834."

The editors of the New Orleans Picayune have been regaling themselves on strawberries and cream of this season's growth, and ask what the Boston Post has to say.

The nine million canal enlargement law of the last Legislature, has been pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Brown of the Supreme Court of New York, at a special term of the court held at Newburgh.

Died of dropsy ascites on Monday afternoon, the 22d, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. N. P. Monroe, Hon. Alfred Johnson, aged about sixty-two years and seven months.

Ten thousand dollars have been found in the dead letter office at Washington, during the present quarter.

It is proposed to erect a monument at Plymouth Rock, to commemorate the Landing of the Pilgrims. $15 in aid of the project has been received from the Ancient Congregational Church in Southwark, London.

The bill calling a convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, was passed to a third reading in the Senate of that State.

Henry Clay recommends the election of Fillmore for President.

The bill making land warrants of 1850 assignable, just passed by Congress, also gives to State troops of the war of 1812, who was ultimately paid by the National Government, the benefits of the bill of 1850, and pays Land Office Registers and Receivers the same compensation they had before the passage of the Bounty Land Bill.

WORKINGS OF THE LAW.—Mr. Spencer of Readfield, who has for some weeks past been sendding before his pursuers, for selling rum at Belgrade, was finally caught on Friday of last week, by constable Craig of Waterville. He was brought to this village, tried and convicted before Justice Heath, and immediately taken to jail—refusing to pay costs and fine, amounting to about $70.—*Waterville Mail.*

This is the old sinner to whom we alluded lately. The whole region has suffered from him.

The Boston correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes that, "The Boston Liquor Dealers spent $10,000 during the late election in New Hampshire to secure, if possible such a Legislature as would be opposed to the Maine Law." Does that not account for the Hunkers being so flush with money and rum in all parts of the State?

ELECTIONS The following towns have elected temperance boards of officers, who will sustain the law:—Wilton, Saco, Buxton, Standish, Hiram, Norway, Paris, Farmington, Gray, New Gloucester, Fryburg, Gardiner, Readfield, Hallowell, Bath, Bangor, Sebago, Hampden, Hermon, Dixmont, Monroe, Newburg, Gorham, Otisfield, Waterville, Phillips, Strong, Biddeford, Leeds, Monmouth, Orland, Bucksport, Lewiston, Auburn, Fairfield, Raymond, Madison, Canaan, Solon, Pittsfield, Augusta, Cape Elizabeth, Smithfield, Hebron, Hollis, Starks, Norridgewock, Levant, Stetson, Carmel, Bradford, Kenduskeag, Lincolnville, Woodstock, 55.

In the following towns they elected part temperance and part opposition, Lovell, Wintbrop, Bethel, Webster, 4.

The following towns have gone against the liquor Law: Rumford, Andover, Greenwood, Mexico, Waterford, Oxford, Scarboro', Waterboro', Durham, Harrison, Bridgton, Lisbon, Danville, Liberty, Denmark, 15.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, March 27.

Butter, per lb, first quality,	20 a 23c
Beans, per bushel,	$1,42 a 1,67
Beef, by the quarter, per lb,	4 a 6 1-2
Cheese, per lb,	6 1-2 a 8 1-2
Eggs, per dozen,	12 a 12 1-2
Potatoes, per bushel	42 a 55
Apples, cooking, per bushal	50 a 75
Apples, good eating,	75 a $1 00
Apples, per bbl,	2 00 a 2 50
Dried Apples,	4 1-2 a 7
Chickens,	10 a 12 1-2
Pork, round hogs,	7 1-2 a 8 1-2
Turkies,	10 a 12 1-2
Veal, carcass,	4 1-2 a 6

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 25.

At Market, 725 beef cattle, 250 Stores, 2375 Sheep, and 1700 swine.

Prices. Beef Cattle—We quote,—Extra $7 00 a $0 00; 1st quality $6 50 a 6 75; 2d $6 a 6 50; 3d, $5 75 a 6.

Working Oxen—Sales $80, 88, 92, 100, 110, and 130.

Cows and Calves—Sales $25, 30, 32, 33, 35, 40.

Sheep—Sales $3 50, 3 75, 5 00, 5 50, 6 6 50, 9 75, 7 50.

Swine—Ohio shoats 5 1-2 for sows, 6 1-2 for barrows. York hogs 5 3-4 and 6 3-4. At retail 6 to 7 1-2.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, March 24.

At Market 876 Cattle — 600 Beeves, and 276 stores, consisting of working oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old.

PRICES. Market Beef, Extra, $7 00 per cwt; first quality $6 00; second quality $5 00; third quality $4 50

HIDES.—$4 00 a 4 50 per cwt.

TALLOW—$5 75 a 0 00;

VEAL CALVES—$4 to 10.

STORES—Working oxen, $92, 95, 100, 130.

COWS and CALVES— $24, 28, 31, 33, 40.

YEARLINGS—$9 a 14.

TWO YEARS OLD—$17, 22, 26, 30.

THREE YEARS OLD—$28, 36, 43, 48

SHEEP and LAMBS—1763 at market.

Prices.— Extra, $5, 9. By lot $2 50, 3 45, 4 75.

——— 127 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 31 over the Boston and Lowel Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Poultry.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Maine				
New Hampshire,	234	93		10
Vermont,	380	1227		21
Massachusetts,	212	400		
Canada,	50	00		59
Total,	876	1793		104

MARRIAGES.

In Harrison, 20th inst, by Francis Blake, Esq., Mr Richard Jackson of Bridgton to Miss Susan Libby of H.

In Buxton, 4th inst, Mr Hiram C. Jordan of Portland, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Dea. Wm. Akers of B.

In Limerick, 7th inst, Mr Benjamin S. Sawyer to Miss Margaret D. Hasty of Limington.

In Conway, N. H., 13th inst, by N. F. Barnes, Esq, Mr Jacob H. Berry to Miss Caroline H. Perkins of Conway.

In Cambridge, Mass., 19th inst, Mr D. Henrie Prime of Belfast, to Miss Mary L. Hooker of C.

In Providence, R. I., 20th inst, Capt Anthony Cartner to Miss Sarah S. Mero, both of Waldoboro'.

In Augusta, 23d inst, by Rev Dr Tappen, Rev Uriah Belham of Wiscasset, to Miss Anna S. Longfellow.

In Chelsea, Mass, 8th inst, Mr Marcus Q. Jackson of Liberty, Me. to Miss Flora B McLanathan of C.; 22d, Mr Win H Prescott of Hallowell, to Miss Emeline A Davenport of C.

DEATHS.

In this city, 23d inst, suddenly, Mrs Dorcas, relict of the late Dr Royal Brewster of Buxton, aged 80.

In this city, Mrs Mary Dresser, wife of James Dresser, aged 56.

In this city, 25th inst, Mr. Samuel Gilman, aged 61.

In this city, 25th inst, Harriet E., daughter of Charles R. Moody, aged 20 months.

In this city, 25th inst, Seward Porter, youngest child of Capt Joshua F. and Nancy Safford, aged 6 years 10 mos.

In this city, 25th inst, of consumption, Mrs Harriet, wife of John Yeaton, Jr., aged 25.

In this city, 28th inst, of paralysis, Mrs Hannah, wife of Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, aged 71.

In Boston, 22d inst, of typhoid fever, Joseph Small, formerly of Portland, aged 23.

In Bath 21st inst, Mrs Mary Jane, wife of George T. Soule, formerly of Portland, aged 31.

In Saco, 19th inst, Mr Loring M. Paul, aged 20.

In Waterboro', 9th inst, Louisa, daughter of Dea. Dan'l Andrews, aged 22.

In Hollis, 21st ult, Mr Thomas Atkinson, aged 78.

In Belfast, 22d inst, Hon Alfred Johnson, a native of Newburyport, aged 62.

In Pittsfield, Somerset Co., Mr Josiah Farwell, aged 60.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

TUESDAY, March 23.

ARRIVED.

Barque Octavia, Collins, Matanzas 4th inst.
Brig Isaac Carver, Clark, Sierra Morena via Havana 9th inst. Came off the Breakwater at high tide without damage.
Sch Splendid, Penfield, Philadelphia.
Sch Pawtucket, Ulmer, New York.
Schs Olivia Hall, and Statesman, Dalley, New York.
Sch Berry, Woodman, Boston.
Sch S D Norton, Mt Desert.
Schs Oregon, Arey, and Helen Mar, Coombs, Vinalhaven for Boston.
Schs Bride, Pressey, and Massachusetts, Perry; Rockland for New York.
Schs Equal, Andrews, and Diamond, Hall, Rockland for Boston.
Sch Quero, Snowman, Frankfort for Boston.
Sch C E Hoppin, Boardman, Camden for Boston.
Sch Roscoe, Spofford, Deer Isle for Boston.
Sch Abby Gale, Patershall, Belfast for Boston.
Sch Aurora, Bullock, Lincolnville for Salem.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

ARRIVED.

Brig Norman, Wilson, Cardenas 6th inst.
Sch Jerome, Willard, Philadelphia
Ar 22d, brig Argo, Morton, (not the Henry Leeds) New York.

THURSDAY, March 25.

ARRIVED.

Brig Tenus, (of Bath) Orr, Sierra Morena via Hauana 5th inst.
Brig Abigail & Maria, Spaulding, Cranberry Isles.
Sch Texan, Smith, Eastport.
Sch Lucy, Wilber, Pembroke for Boston.
Sch Clementine D Stacy, Smith, Georges Bank.
Sch Exchange Orr, Harpswell.
Ar 24th, sch Citizen, Poor, Norfolk.

FRIDAY, March 26.

ARRIVED

Brig Manzanilla, Bailey, Trinidad; 23 days.
Sch Hutoka, Jones, Philadelphia.
Sch Ellen Merryman, harpswell.

CLEARED.

Brig Motto, Vining, San Juan de los Remedies, by Jenness, Chase & Co—Schs Citizen, Wallace, Boston; Utica, Snowman, do

SATURDAY, March 27.

ARRIVED.

Brig Marietta, Shackford, Saco for Eastport.
Sch Day Spring, Beal, Boston for Castine.

CLEARED.

Barque St Iago, Means, Cardenas, Jenness, Chase & Co

MONDAY, March 29.

ARRIVED.

Sch Wm H Turner, Bean, Boston.
Schr Rialto, Colson, Searsport for Philadelphia.
Schs Two Sons, Crouch, and Emerald, Ingraham, Rockland.
Sch Harriet Fuller, Bradley, Bristol, bound S.
Sch Sangamon, Farr, Harpswell.

CLEARED.

Brig Leni, Leeman, Cienfuegos, Jona M Coolbroth—Sch S D Norton, Norton, Matanzas, W W Woodbury.

DISASTERS.

Brig James Roach, of Yarmouth, at New York from Guayama, lost sails in a NE gale 17th inst, and came near going ashore S of the Highlands.

Key West dates to 16th inst state that the cargo of brig Sarah Vose, which put in 11th leaky, had been landed in tolerable order, she would be hove out and caiked and expected to be ready for sea by 28th. The hull of ship Telamon was sold by auction 10th, as it laid for $301.

Sch Montrose, at New York from Jacmel, carried away foretopsail yard, foretopgallant mast, and sprung head of foremost, in a NE gale 20th inst.

The materials of ship Telamon, wrecked near Key West, are to be taken to Bath on account of the purchasers, in the Gov. Arnold, which had been purchased and will be refitted for that purpose.

Barque John Strond, at New York from St Marks, lost sails and received other damage in an easterly gale 17th inst.

Brig Mary Farrow, from Camden for Wilmington, NC put into Norfolk 24th inst, with loss of fore and foretopgallant mast, with all attached thereto.

Brig Amanda, of Bucksport, at New York from Cardenas, had heavy weather, lost flying jig and other sails.

Brig Elzira, at N York from Cardenas, lost jib, main slaysail, cut bulwarks, stove 38 hhds molasses and received other damage in a heavy gale 15th inst.

Barque R H Gamble, at N York from St Marks, was in contact 23d inst, off the Highlands, with a fore and aft schooner and lost jibboom, cutwater and head rails. The schooner lost jib and boat.

Sch Flying Cloud, Harriman, from Norfolk for Bucksport, with corn, struck on Garden Island Ledge, Muscle Ridge Channel, night of 22d, and sunk near the Ledge: is covered at low water.

Brig Melrose, of Calais, before reported abandoned, was fallen in with 6th inst, lat 42 40, lon 45, full of water.

Brig Amsbury, of Gardiner, at Boston from Aux Cayes, went ashore in Inagua passage 10th, and got off next day with assistance of wreckers. On 12th, sprung aleak and threw overboard about 6000 lbs logwood

Schr Sciota of Ellsworth, which was ashore on Long Branch, has been got off and arrived at New York on the 26th March, has received much damage. The Sciota drifted ashore on the 17th in a calm with a strong current. She struck ten miles south of Barnegat, and thumped heavily, causing her to leak. The cargo was landed on the beach, and with the aid of the steam pump and other assistance sent by New York underwriters, she was got off.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Ar 21st—brig Civillian, Nickels, Cardenas.
Ar 22d—schs Coquette, Bennett; Gazelle, Witcher; Sea Lion, Hart, and Prestn, Ingalls. Philadelphia.
Ar 23d—barque D S Goodell, Harriman, Matanzas; brig Wm M Groton, Geyer, do; P R Hitchburn, Colcord, Cardenas; Lyra, Dodge, Philadelphia.
Ar 23d—barque Delia Chapin, Osgood, New Orleans: schs Flora, Crosby Baltimore; Three Sisters, Hunter, and Nevis, Brown, Philadelphia: John, Staples, Newark; Independence, Magoun, Calais.
Cld 23d—sch Irene, Brown, Calais.
Ar 24th—sch Mary E. Balch, Webber, Seremie.
Ar 24th—brig Anglo Saxon, Pote, Trinidad.
Cld 24th—brigs Ann Maria, Smith, Port au prince; Leghora, Warren, Havana; Ellen Reed, Chipman, Bath to load for Cuba: schs Romeo, Palmer, Georgetown, SC; W H Lurner, Bean Portland.
Ar 25th—brig Manzanillo, Berry, Philadelphia.
Cld 25th—barques Lucinda Maria, Upton, Sagua: Canada, Dyer, Matanzas: Regatta, Pratt, Mobile; schs Mary Groton, Geyer, Sagua; Atlantic, Sawyer, Charlestown; Tomah, Trimble, Calais.
Ar 25th—schs Hellen Mar, Castine; Abby Galo, Belfast; Benj Stannard, Thomaston; Equal, Rockland; Oregon, Vinalhaven; Good Hope, Phipsburg; Florida, Herald, and Arenzamendi, Bath.
Ar 26th—brigs Amsbury, Colburn, Aux Cayes; Brazilian, Bray, Philadelphia; schs Mozart, Reed, Richmond; Matilda, Lubec; Roscoe, Deer Isle; Helen, M'Leod, Belfast; Wakulla, and Rich, Castine; C E Hoppin, Camden; Diamond, Rockland; Shark, Bristol; Tarry Not, do, Sterling, Westport, Mary Ann, and St Marys, Bath; Panama Woolwich.
Cld 26th—barque Sarah Olney, Remick, Matanzas: sch W W Wyrr, Stoddard, Port au Prince.
Ar 27th—barque Brooss, Soule, N Orleans; schs Rockingham, Cottrell, and Malabar, Savannah.

Remarkable Cure of Mrs. Judge Berry.

Mrs. Joseph Berry, wife of the Hon. Judge Berry of Newbury, Vermont, was attacked last spring with Bronchitis of the most violent grade. Her physician was Dr. P———, who has since removed to New York city, to become a professor in the New York Medical College. After attending upon her for some time without benefit, until the disease had assumed a chronic form, he declared that his further attendance was useless, as her disease was incurable. Having heard that Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, was an unfailing remedy in cases of this kind, she resorted to it, and was entirely and perfectly CURED by the use of two bottles. The high standing of the parties referred to, renders comment unnecessary.

CAUTION.—None genuine, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a note of hand, signed with a pen, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO.

For sale, wholesale and retail by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO., Proprietors, at their principal Depot, GOTHIC HALL, No. 316 Broadway, New York, to whom all orders for the medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, post paid.

Also, for sale in PORTLAND by H. H. HAY, 17 Market Square, and by JOSEPH B. HALL, LYNDON, Aroostook Co., Me. PRICE.—In large bottles, $1.; or six bottles for $5.
New York, Dec. 15, 1851.

For sale at wholesale or retail, lower than ever before offered, a few gross METALLIC LUSTRE, the greatest cleanser in the world—at C. W. Atwell's, No 4, under the United States Hotel.

The celebrated RUSSIA SALVE, the greatest invention of the age. A fresh supply just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by C W Atwell,
No 4, under U S Hotel.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE
Celebrated Shaker Remedies,
Young's compound Cod Liver Oil Candy,
do do Fir Balsam Candy,
Shaker's Grand Catholicon.

All the above medicines are manufactured by the United Society of Shakers at New Gloucester, Me.; and may be obtained at wholesale or retail at the proprietors lowest prices, by C W Atwell,
No 4, under United States Hotel, Portland.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,
(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
144 BROADWAY,
One door South of Liberty Street,
NEW YORK,

HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash auctions, **Rich, Fashionable, Fancy Silk Millinery Goods.**

Our stock of RICH RIBBONS comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett cash, at lower prices than any credit house in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons, rich for bonnets, caps, sashes and belts
Bonnet silks, satins, crapes, lisses, and tarletons
Embroideries, collars, chemisetts, capes, berthas
Habits, sleeves, cuffs, edgings and insertings
Embroidered Reviere, lace, and hemstich cambric hdkfs
Bonds, illusions, and embroidered laces for caps
Embroidered laces for shawls, mantillas and veils
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels laces
English and wove thread, Smyrna, lisle thread, and cotton laces
Kid, lisle thread, silk, and sewing silk, gloves and mits
French and American ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
French lace, English, American and Italian laces
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
New York, March 22, 1852. 13 3m*

J. F. C. HAYES,
Agent for Morrill's Superior
Printing Ink.

Of all qualities. This is unquestionably the Best and Cheapest Ink now in use in this country. Warranted in all cases. Also, keeps constantly for sale, Card Stock, Cards, Letter, Cap, Bill and Fancy Paper, of all qualities and colors, at Low Prices. Orders addressed to J. F. C. Hayes, Lawrence, Mass., promptly attended to.
March 13, 1852. 3m

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the stand Nos. 398 and 400 Congress Street, junction of Free st.; and is now prepared to dispense to those in need, Drugs and Medicines of a superior quality. His stock having been selected with great care, *expressly* for retail trade.

A variety of the most approved Family Medicines and popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions put up with great care.

Entrance No. 400 Congress street, just above the head of Green street.
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Portland, March 25. tf

Fever and Ague.

A REMEDY WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED in a multitude of cases, to give entire relief from this dreadful disease, is prepared and sold *only* by SAMUEL THURSTON, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 398 and 400 Congress-st., junction of Free street.

Also, for sale, DR. LANGLEY'S justly celebrated Root and Herb Pectoral Cough Candy, the best article of the kind now in vogue.
Portland, March 25.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.
PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.
Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

LOWELL, Aug 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.
Yours, respectfully,
S. D. EMERSON.

☞ Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakable distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,
And am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

☞ The following was one of the worst of cases which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:—

CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,— Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months.—Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved.—Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.
With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.
JAMES GODFREY.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,
PRACTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

For sale wholesale and retail by Joshua Durgin & Co, Agents; also, by Edward Mason, H. H. Hay, and Charles E. Beckett, Portland; also, by Thomas G. Loring.
Also by J. G. Rollins, Saco; and by
C. N. Cleaveland, Wm. Baker, Brunswick;
Dr A Shaw, A G Page, Bath;
George H. Thomas, Richmond;
E. Dana, Jr., Newcastle.
C P Branch, Gardiner;
S Page & Co., B Wales, Hallowell;
Dillingham & Titcomb, Cushing & Black, Augusta;
Messrs. Gore & Holbrook, Freeport;
And by Druggists generally throughout the State.
Lowell, 1852. 13 3m

AMERICAN
Temperance Life Insurance Comp'y
CAPITAL $100,000.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STS.
HARTFORD, CONN.
MUTUAL COMPANY.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

FOR LIFE. Ann. Premium with profits.

Rates of Assurance for each one hundred dollars on a single life.

Age.	Amount.
14	1 17
15	1 20
16	1 23
17	1 26
18	1 29
19	1 33
20	1 36
21	1 40
22	1 44
23	1 48
24	1 53
25	1 58
26	1 63
27	1 68
28	1 74
29	1 79
30	1 84
31	1 89
32	1 94
33	2 00
34	2 6
35	2 13
36	2 20
37	2 27
38	2 35
39	2 43
40	2 51
41	2 60
42	2 [illegible]
43	2 76
44	2 85
45	2 95
46	3 5
47	3 17
48	3 30
49	3 45
50	3 61
51	3 79
52	3 99
53	4 19
54	4 42
55	4 66
56	4 92
57	5 20
58	5 50
59	5 80
60	6 9
61	6 37

THE FRIENDS of Temperance have recently procured a charter for a *LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY*, with a view to insure the lives of temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by *Intemperance.*

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies in this country, that full twenty five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system.—Total abstinence men, if insured in common with man who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the company, after deducting expenses.

We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty five per cent lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of $200,000 has accumulated.

In this company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital, 100,000 dollars, is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge organized upon this plan.

It is the peculiar merit of this company, that it combines all the advantages of the two systems—of Joint Stock and Mutual Insurance, while its business is done for the benefit of the holders of life policies, and not for stock holders.

Our Directors are well known as prominent temperance men, and as abundantly entitled to the highest confidence for integrity and business capacity. They are each personally interested, and the public may have the highest assurance that they will use every means to guard and protect the pecuniary interests of this company, as well as to make it eminently instrumental in promoting the temperance cause.

☞ We are now ready to receive applications and to issue policies, and the public may have the fullest confidence that our business shall be done upon the strictest principles of economy and integrity.

OFFICERS.
BARZILLAI HUDSON, *President.*
TERTIUS WADSWORTH, *Vice President*
B. E. HALE, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

BARZILLAI HUDSON,	FRANCIS PARSONS,
ALBERT DAY,	FRANCIS GILLETTE,
NOAH WHEATON,	TERTIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. W. HOPPIN,	JAMES B. HOSMER,
EDSON FESSENDEN,	JOHN H GOODWIN.

Board of Councillors.

Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew T. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Connecticut; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Connecticut; Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. NEAL DOW, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Dea. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delavan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salma Hale, Keene, N. H.

FREEMAN YATES General Lecturing Agent for the State of Maine.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Peleg Wadsworth, Bath, Maine.; Thomas Crawford Brunswick; J. S. Keith, Oxford; Wm. Deering, South Paris.
Other agents names will be added as appointed.
Hartford, Conn. Oct. 15. 6m 49

LOST OR STOLEN!

IN Portland on the 21st of February, a LADIES POCKET BOOK, containing $28 in Bank bills and a $5 gold piece, and about 15 cents in small change. Whoever will return the same or give information of its whereabouts by leaving it at Brooks Ormsby's, Intelligence Office, Augusta, shall be suitably rewarded.
March 12, 1852. 3w

HATS, CAPS, FURS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of HAYES & COVELL, and will continue to occupy their old stand, **No. 7. Market Square**, opposite United States Hotel, which has recently been entirely remodelled and refitted, and are now prepared to furnish the trade and the public generally with

HATS AND CAPS,

of their own manufacture, of the latest and most approved styles

Customers may be assured that they will at all times keep a good assortment of Goods of all kinds, that are usually kept in their line of trade,—all of which they will sell on as good terms and as low as can be obtained elsewhere.
HAYES & COVELL.
JOHN G. HAYES,
STANLEY COVELL.
ly Portland, Oct. 23, 1851.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
RECEIVED BY
JOHNSON HALL. & CO.
FROM NEW YORK,
A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BEST QUALITIES,
AND OF THE LATEST STYLES.
No. 3, Greenough Block, Portland.

THEIR STOCK HAVING BEEN PURCHASED for Cash, they will offer to the citizens of Portland and vicinity either at wholesale or retail, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

It is useless to enumerate articles, or to make prices known through the papers, for this establishment is well known, having kept the LARGEST AND BEST Stock, and selling it the CHEAPEST of any concern in this vicinity. They will continue so to do, therefore nothing more need be said, but call at the

ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 3, Greenough Block, and judge for yourselves.
Portand, Oct. 15, 1851, tf—42

GRAVE STONES!!

THE SUBSCRIBER having on hand a large assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will continue the manufacture of

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TOMB TABLES, &c.,

in the most approved styles, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Every variety of CARVED and ORNAMENTAL work executed in good style.

Persons in want of the above work, will find it for their interest to call at

310 CONGRESS STREET.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction warranted in

STOCK, WORK and PRICES.

☞ Be particular and remember the number, 310 Congress Street.
J. H. COOK.
Portland, Nov. 25, 1851. 48 tf.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a prime lot of Printer's INK, in cans, from one to twenty-five pounds each.

Prices, 25 cts. to $2. per pound,

Also, on hand for sale, Colored Inks, Varnish, Bronzes, Enameled and Porcelain CARDS, Leads, Job Cuts, &c. &c.

All low for CASH.
B. THURSTON.

NOAH HANSON,
DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
W. I. Goods, Country Produce, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
No. 296 Congress Street,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
December 18, 1851—tf.

LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS.

The Proprietors of Sartin's Magazine having purchased the large and handsome steel plate, carefully engraved in line and mezzotint, from the celebrated design by George Cattermole, representing

THE FIRST REFORMERS
Presenting their Famous Protest at the Diet of Spires, in 1529

now offer it in connexion with their Magazine on terms unprecedentedly low.

This magnificent composition contains nearly one hundred figures, and includes authentic portraits of the most prominent men connected with that important event.—The work (exclusive of margin) measures 21 inches by 15, and the print has never been retailed at a price less than $3 per copy. Each impression is accompanied by an instructive pictorial key of reference, describing the scene, the characters, the history which led to the event, and the principles contended for.

In connexion with Sartain's Magazine both works will be furnished on the following liberal terms, which are invariably in advance:—

One Copy of the Magazine, and one of the Print, $3
Two Copies of the Magazine, and two of the Prints $5.
Five Copies of the Magazine, and five of the Print together with one copy of both works to the getter up of the Club, $12.

The price of Sartain's Magazine being of itself $3 per annum, both works jointly may now, by the above offer, be had for what was heretofore the price of each separately.

Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine a series of Illustrated articles on AMERICAN HEROES, commencing with a Pictorial Life of General Jackson.

☞ Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States, to get up Clubs upon the above liberal terms.

Send on your Subscriptions, and secure $6 worth of reading and engravings for $3. Address,
JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.
March 12. 6w

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT:

A series of articles which appeared in the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND THE INDEPENDENT, during the year 1850: to which are added three articles from the Independent

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Entitled, "Shall we compromise?" "Cause and cure of agitation," and "Kossuth and Cotton." A neat and closely printed covered Pamphlet of 64 pages, octavo: Just published by WILLIAM HARNED, 48 Beekman street, New York.

Extract from the Preface.

"While the world-wide infamous Fugitive Slave Bill was yet pending, a controversy sprung up between the Journal of Commerce and the Independent, upon topics colateral to it. It seems that many clergymen took occasion to deliver their sentiments upon this Bill, in their pulpits. For this they were severely blamed by the Journal of Commerce; and the doctrine propounded by it was, in essence, that Clergymen had no right to discuss any but spiritual topics in the pulpit. We have selected from both sides such articles as will give the body of the discussion. We have omitted all that part which involved mere personalities, as far as it could be done, and also from the articles of the Journal the letters commendatory of its course.

"After the controversy closed, its conclusive effects were witnessed in the whole after-procedure of the Journal of Commerce. Thenceforward nothing was left undone to repair the error which it had formerly committed. Ministers who preached Politics in the pulpit, were not only encouraged and praised, but their sermons were either reported or solicited in manuscript, and the columns of the Journal of Commerce, for a period of many weeks, became a sermon-gallery.

"The writers of the Independent were, from the first, sanguine of success; but had never presumed to expect so marvelous a conversion as this. An it must ever remain a monument of the benefits accruing from faithful controversy. We believe that there is now no doubt in the public mind on the great topic of Politics in the Pulpit. But the steps which have led to that unanimity, in so far as they were involved in this discussion, deserve an historical record."

Price, $5,00 per hundred, 75 cts. per dozen, 10 cts. single copy. Postage must be prepaid. Under 500 miles, 3 cents; over 500 miles, 6 cents each.

Only one Price.

MOST PERSONS like to have good fitting garments, and the place to get such at low prices, is at FERNALD'S GREAT CLOTHING STORE, No. 87 Middle street.
Portland, Feb. 5. 6w

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cts. per 100.

Anti-Slavery Letter Envelopes,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cts per 100.

AGRICULTURAL.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

We may soon expect the ground to open now and be warm enough to take up fruit trees from the nursery, if not to set them. We sometimes select trees in a nursery and mark them, either by tying a string on a limb or by some other means. But this is not so good a practice as it is to take up the selected trees soon after the frost is out of the ground, and place them out of the way of the sun and air, till the soil into which they are to be set is dry enough to be well sifted about the roots.

Many rules for setting trees are annually published by people who seem to know but little about the business. Trees are purchased from very distant nurseries, and in many instances the roots are frozen on their passage in Railroad cars. &c. It ought to be more generally known, that it is fatal to a tree to let the roots be frozen while out of the ground. Thousands are annually lost in this way.

When trees are taken pretty early from the nursery the soil into which they are to be transplanted will generally be found so wet and full of lumps that the fibrous roots cannot be nicely covered. But let the trees be kept buried in light loam till the latter part of April or the first of May, and the ground will be more warm and mellow and the trees will begin to grow as soon as they are set. By taking them rather early from the nursery their budding and putting forth leaves will be checked, particularly if the trees are kept in a cool place.

Much care is needed to take up trees so as not to injure the roots. No violent pulling should be allowed, for the roots will be broken close to the stock and this is the worst place to break them. All such roots should be cut off close to prevent canker and rot.

A sharp spade is a good tool for taking up trees and no iron bar should be engaged, cut around with the spade and let one man lean the tree down while the other finds his way under the bottom. No hard pulling is needed where patient hands are employed.

We hear much said about digging large and deep holes for trees, and placing the surface sods in the bottom of the holes. This may be best when trees are set in grass land—but such land is not the place if the trees are expected to grow rapidly.

Nothing so effectually checks the extension of roots of trees, as the roots of grass found in sward land. We sometimes set trees by the side of fences in land that is not tilled. Yet in such cases the ground should be dug up and kept cultivated to a distance from the tree or it will not grow.

Land for an orchard ought to be ploughed and kept for a number of years; and it should be ploughed deeper for trees than for corn or grain. It is not necessary to set a tree into a hole in order to catch and to retain moisture around it. Trees always flourish best on side hills, and one good reason is, that the water does not stand about them, and freeze.

Many incline to set fruit trees deeper than they stood in the nursery, lest the roots should fail for want of moisture. But this is a poor plan. Never set a tree low enough to make a ditch for catching water. To keep the roots moist, and the earth around them light, place poor hay, straw, leaves, or litter of some kind on the surface around the trunks, and place flat stones on top to keep the litter in place.

This litter may be six or eight inches thick, and it will be a sufficient support to the tree, while it will keep the soil free from weeds, and preserve the moisture through the summer. Nothing serves so well as this to keep the tree in place and give it a chance to grow. Peat mud that has been dug up a year, is very good to be mixed with the soil that is to come in contact with the roots—and this muck answers a good purpose, to place on the surface around the tree, as it retains moisture and keeps the soil light.

Much care is requisite to place the roots of young trees right at first. They should be spread out and placed as nearly in their old position as possible. Fresh loam, clear of straw and litter and manure, should come in contact with the roots. Good garden mould will be rich enough, and if the field needs more manure, it may be placed on the surface around the tree; and it may be ploughed in for the crops that are cultivated between the rows of trees.

And now for trees. It is a pity to spend much time to set a poor tree. The labor will be as great as the labor of setting good trees, and then they will not be so likely to grow. Procure good trees at almost any price rather than to set ordinary ones. They will grow faster, bear sooner, and better fruit. They come to maturity sooner and they last longer. It is as poor policy to set inferior trees as to plant inferior corn when you can have better.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

From the Maine Farmer.

SPRING WHEAT.

John May's Statement.

The field on which my wheat grew has been cropped for a series of years,—the farm on which I live is known by the name of the "Hains farm," and improved for many years by the late Walter Hains. In the autumn of 1849, I turned over the sod, and in the month of May of the subsequent spring, I harrowed the ground over some three or four times—carted on, as near as my memory serves me, about thirty cords of manure from the heaps and the barn-yard, made by neat cattle, horses, sheep and hogs during the previous winter and summer, spreading it all on before the ground was harrowed. I then took three ox chains and fastened to a pole, three feet asunder, and then with my hired hand dragged them over the land to mark it out for planting. I planted about three-fourths of it to corn, beans and pumpkins—the remaining fourth to potatoes. The corn produced about seventy bushels to the acre, with six bushels of beans, and about eight cart loads of pumpkins—the potatoes at the rate of two hundred bushels to the acre. After harvesting the crops in the autumn of 1850, I cleared the ground of the loose stones and plowed it. About the 26th and 27 of last May, I sowed three bushels of red chaff wheat, without liming or washing, harrowing the ground over by the use of horses three times. I also at the same time sowed on twenty-five pounds of clover and three pecks of herdsgrass seed. In the fore part of the month of September, I mowed the wheat—it being so lodged that cradling was out of the question—and put it into the barn, where it remained till about the middle of October last, when it was thrashed. The quantity of land, as measured by the Messrs. Maxim and myself, is three hundred and two square rods—wanting eighteen rods of being two acres—making, as you will perceive, within a small fraction, twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and almost sixteen bushels of wheat to a bushel's sowing.

I will here state what I ought to have stated in the former part of this communication, that in the month of June, 1850, I put on to my corn about seven bushels of slaked lime and ashes—two parts lime and three ashes. The wheat on the land where the corn grew was more than double the quantity than where the potatoes grew, in proportion to the land sowed—proving, in this instance at least, and I think, other things being equal, the fact holds good universally, that wheat will produce much more abundantly on ground where corn grew the year previous, than where potatoes grew.

me the past season. The ground upon which the crop was raised was a gravelly loam, upon which a crop of corn was raised in 1850. It was manured for corn by spreading on the turf before ploughing, about four cords of long manure per acre. After being ploughed and thoroughly harrowed, a common-sized shovelful of manure partly rotted was dropped in the hill. The crop of corn was about fifty bushels per acre. The land remained unploughed until about the 6th of June, when it was ploughed to the depth of nine inches, turning up with the seed plow oftentimes soil that the breaking-up plough would not touch. The wheat was sown immediately, being of the red beard variety. No top dressing of any kind was used. The wheat was reaped, taken to the barn, and thrashed about the middle of November, producing 35 bushels of good plump wheat. The piece of land was supposed when sown to contain two acres, but a more accurate measurement having been made afterwards, there was found to be 302 rods, being one and seven-eights acres. Had I taken an acre from one side of the field, a larger yield would have been secured than the average of the whole.

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.

There is scarcely a garden plant less understood than Asparagus. Many who know and appreciate its great delicacy as a table esculent, look upon it almost as forbidden fruit, from its supposed rarity and difficult culture. Nothing can be farther from the truth. An humble sea-shore plant, braving the salt waves, winter's cold and summer's heat, it has been brought into the garden, acclimated and tendered, until it holds the first rank among the vegetable luxuries of the table. But it takes three years to mature from the seed, before it can be cut for the table, and this is the bug-bear. There is no crop easier of culture, and none that pays more in the amount of nutrious food than the Asparagus bed; admitting that it takes three years to get the *first bite.* The seed may be planted in any good garden soil in Febuary or March, in drills, and as the plants come up and grow, keep them well worked with the hoe; the roots will be sufficiently large by fall and winter to transplant. The plant will grow in any kind of soil, but as its delicacy and tenderness comes from its rapid growth, it should have rich soil; it will bear almost any quantity of manure, and delights in a sandy soil; as it is a sea-shore plant, it also delights in salt, and a top dressing of salt over the bed, at least twice in the season, will keep down all the grass and weeds and invigorate the plants.

It has been supposed absolutely necessary to transplant Asparagus, and to have beds trenched and bricked up at the bottom and sides; but any good garden soil that will bring beets or cabbages, will bring good Asparagus. It may be made just as much better as the gardener may think proper to manure. In transplanting for a bed, plant the roots about eight inches by ten; keep down the weeds by the application of salt. Work in a good coat of manure in the winter, and you may commence cutting the tender stalks the next spring, and the same stalks may be cut many times in the season. To those who do not wish to transplant, plant the seed in good soil, and work them as directed for the roots, and the third year the stem may be cut for the table. One great advantage in cultivating this plant is its earliness; coming before English peas or snaps and continuing for a long time. It is the best harbinger of spring, and it is to herbivorous man, what the tender grass of spring must be to the longing cattle. Whoever owns a garden spot, plant an Asparagus bed; it is a cheap, healthy luxury, and should be within the reach of all who crave the early treasure of spring.

CURE FOR FOUNDER.

The horse, of all the domestic animals, is the most disposed and the most liable to accidents and disease, arising in part from his peculiar habits, but more generally from the use to which he is put; and perhaps, of all the diseases, there is not one of more frequent, and, at the same time, of so fatal occurrence to the value of a good horse, as the founders; which are of two kinds, and may be denominated chronic and acute. The former manifesting itself in a general stiffness of the limbs, and a contraction of the chest; the latter always the result of some immediate cause, and is most frequently induced by hard driving, with improper graining and watering.

Some eight years ago, it was my misfortune to have a valuable horse badly foundered in his fore feet. Being ignorant of the disease and its consequences, I placed him in the hands of a celebrated veterinarian, with a request that he should spare no pains or labor to effect a cure.

He commenced operations by applying the hot bath to the feet, legs and breast, and at the same time bleeding in the neck and feet, opening a vein in each foot, near where the hair joins the hoof. At the first bleeding he took about ten quarts of blood without apparently effecting the animal. The second day, I think we administered some physic. This process of bathing, bleeding, and physicking, was kept up as often as every third or fourth day for the space of ten weeks. The horse, at that time, had so far recovered as barely to hobble out of the stable.

This mode of treatment was continued at intervals, and in about six months my doctor pronounced the horse well, but it was at least eighteen months before he was entirely free from all symptoms of the disease; having, during that time, lost the entire hoofs from his fore feet—new ones having grown in their stead.

As bad luck would have it, about two years after the first accident, the same horse was again foundered, and if possible, worse than at the first time. Feeling that the expense and trouble of a second cure would amount to more than the value of the horse, I ordered the stableman to take him into the back yard; I then called the blacksmith, had the shoes taken from his feet, hoofs pared off as thin as possible, and with a tool such as lumbermen mark boards with, cut the arteries in each toe, just at the point of the frog. The blood continued to run until the horse drooped down, when it stopped, and in a few minutes he rallied and got up. I then took a half barrel tub, filled it with water, and placed the horse's feet in it; I had near a large box of ice, (it being July,) from which the tub was constantly supplied, until about one hundred pounds were consumed, requiring about fourteen hours. So intense was the heat in the feet and legs, that a constant steam ascended from the water, the horse remaining perfectly quiet, and apparently free from pain. At this point of time he was taken with the shakes; I put my hand to his feet, and found them perfectly cold to the touch. I then had him removed from the tub to the stall, and wrapped in blankets; where he had stood perhaps five minutes, when he dropped apparently dead; but by applying the straw whisp, he was shortly restored to his feet, and by adding a double quantity of blankets, the perspiration started very freely. I then administered half a pound of glauber salts, and left him in care of the hostler for the night. On going to the stable in the morning, I found my horse no different in appearance from one just off from a long, but not a hard journey. I took him to the smiths, had the shoes replaced, and that day rode him to my farm, (two miles distant,) and back again. That was the last of the founders. I now keep the same horse, and he is perfectly sound and a very valuable beast.

For the chronic or chest founder, I should

On removing the blankets shower copiously with cold water.—*American Agriculturist.*

STORMING OF STONY POINT BY GENERAL WAYNE.

No officer during the revolution more often secured the public commendation of Washington than General Wayne.—At the battle of Monmouth, in his official account to Congress, he said: "The catalogue of officers who have distinguished themselves in this day's transactions, is too long to admit of particularizing individuals—all the artillery, both officers and men, were distinguished in a most remarkable manner. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Gen. Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery through the whole action deserves particular commendation." July, 1776, Washington, in person, reconnoitred Stony point, and determined to cary it by the bayonet. This, it is well known, was a strong fort, protected on one side by the Hudson, and considered by the enemy as impregnable against the Americans. The garrison contained 543 men, who were all taken prisoners, including 63 killed. The Americans had fifteen killed, and eighty-three wounded. Wayne received a musket ball in the head as he was entering the fort, which he supposed mortal. Raising his voice he said, "carry me on, my brave men, and let me die at the head of the column."

As soon as this bold measure was settled in the mind of Washington, Wayne was the man to carry it into execution. The details of the plan were of course left to him, under general instructions from the commander-in-chief. Wayne paraded his men fourteen miles from the fort, at dark, and ordered any man to march in front who was not ready to take his life in his hand and follow him.

Up to that moment, not a man had a suspicion of what the movement was to be—and every one kept his post. The order was march, and perfect silence—a loud word in the ranks was ordered to be punished with instant death. In this order the detachment was marched up in sight of the fort in midnight darkness. Wayne then marched through the ranks and explained what was to be done. His rewards for men on this occasion were as follows: To the first man who entered the fort $500; the second $400; the third $300; and the fourth $200—and a promise (which was afterwards readily confirmed by Washington) to divide among his officers and men, the value of all the property found in the fort—and further, that any officer or man, who might perform any particular act of bravery, his name should be announced to the Commander in Chief. The men knew their commander. He had long before been by his soldiers familiarly commissioned as Mad Anthony. The fort was reached at ten o'clock at night, after a severe march through bad roads, over high mountains, and through narrow defiles. Much of the march was necessarily performed in single file. Half-past 11 o'clock was the hour and the moment to advance. The whole band in solemn silence moved forward, 150 volunteers, the van of the right led on with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, under Lieut. Col. Fleury—these were preceeded by twenty picked men, headed by a brave officer to remove all obstructions. The van of the left, led on by Major Stuart, consisted of one hundred volunteers, preceeded by the same precautions and in the same order; at twelve o'clock the assault was to begin, on the right and left at the same moment.—Neither the deep morass in front nor the formidable entrenchments of the British, appeared in the least degree to chill the ardor of the assailants, who advanced under the most incessant and tremendous fire of musketry and cannon loaded with grape, forcing their way at the point of the bayonet, and without firing a gun.

When Wayne fell, a momentary halt ensued. The columns reeled under the terrible fire of the British cannon, whose lightning alone, in the darkness of the night, enabled the Americans to distinguish friends from foes. At this critical moment, a voice rose from the ranks, "Remember Ledyard!" (the commander of Fort Griswold, who was murdered by the British after his surrender,) at which the columns again instantly advanced, and carried everything before them. Col. Fleury rushed up and struck the English flag in the fort, when the firing of the enemy ceased. An imploring sound was now heard from the vanquished to the victors, "Remember you are Americans!" These words turned the American bayonet towards heaven, and every man was spared who ceased to resist. The British probably expected no quarter, as, on a previous occasion, to which allusion is made above they granted the Americans no quarter. As before observed, Gen. Wayne fell at the head of the first column. Fortunately, his wound only prostrated him, and he was so far recovered from the blow as to be able to write to Washington as follows, as soon as the fort surrendered:

Stony Point, 2 o'clock, a. m.,
July 16, 1779.

"Dear General: The American flag waves here! Yours truly,

Anthony Wayne.

The following day, Wayne had so far recovered as to give Washington a full and clear account of the battle. Full justice was done to all his officers and men. Washington at once despatched Wayne's letter to Congress, and wrote as follows: "To the encomiums he (Wayne) has deservedly bestowed upon his officers and men, it becomes my duty to add, that his own conduct, throughout the whole of this arduous enterprise, merits the warmest approbation of Congress. In a critical moment of the assault, he received a flesh wound in the head with a musket-ball, but continued leading on his men with unshaken firmness."

Every officer who was in this engagement, was ever aftermards considered as being a man whose personal bravery was placed beyond question. Congress awarded medals, emblematical of the action, bearing the names of Wayne, Fleury and Stewart. The two standards taken were sent to Washington, and by him sent to Congress.

Lieutenant Colonel Fleury's private matters now required him to return home to France. He applied for permission to leave the army, and to wait upon Congress, reading thus: "I have given Lieutenant Colonel Fleury permission to leave the army, and seize this occasion to add, that on all occasions his good conduct has fully metited the marks of honor Congress have bestowed upon him. in more than one instance since, he has signalized himself; and in the late assault of Stony Point, he commanded one of the attacks; was the first that entered the enemy's works, and struck the British flag with his own hands."

Congress gave this letter the most favorable consideration. Individually the members extended to Col. Fleury many polite civilities, and before the Colonel left Philadelphia to embark, he was breveted as a Brigadier General. In making to Congress his acknowledgement for this distinguished honor, he begged their indulgence while be asked of them one more—and that was, that Congress would be pleased to return him the original letter to them from Washington, in his favor, that he might annex it to his commission. This was granted, and Col. Fleury sailed for France, carrying with him the high regard of the American Army and the people.

He entered the Army in 1777, first as a volunteer then commissioned a captain, and then major, where, as engineer at the attack at Fort Mifflin, he was signalized by his zeal and bravery, for which he was made lieutenant colonel, and in 1779 a brigadier for his distinguished services at Stony Point.

Lieuts. Gibbens and Knox led the parties of 20 men each; the former was from Pennsylvania, and had 17 out of his 20 men killed at his side; the latter was equally exposed, but more fortunate in saving his men.

Wayne mentioned these two young officers in his official report to Washington in terms of the highest commendation, who urged upon Congress that some distinguished mark of approbation should be by that honorable body bestowed upon them, as they had gallantly led the *forlorn hope*, on one of the most desperate occasions. The value of the ordinance and other stores taken in the fort, was apprised at $158,640, and was divided among the officers and men in proportion to the pay of each.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE TWO RABBITS.

With a ravenous pack of dogs at his back,
  A rabbit fled—or flew,
For his course was as fleet as if his four feet
  Were wing'd like Mercury's two.

Away, Away, in wild dismay,
  He flew with all his might;
And his joy was vast, when he reached at last
  A warren in his flight.

But ere he stole into a hole,
  Secure from further fear,
A comrade, who spied the trembler, cried,
  "What is amiss, my dear?"

"What is amiss! why, simply this,"
  He replied with panting breath,
"Those greyhounds, see, have been hunting me,
  Till I'm nearly run to death."

"I hear the yell, and know it well,
  Of the dogs upon your track;
But you really err, for there's not, good sir,
  A greyhound in the pack."

"Not a greyhound?" "No! the fact is so,
  As you may shortly see;
And how you could make so absurd a mistake,
  Is a mystery to me.

"For the noisy crew will soon be in view,
  I hear them hurrying on;
And if you'll stay you'll find that they
  Are beagles every one."

"What! beagles? Pshaw! the dogs that I saw
  Were greyhounds, I'll be bail;
I am not blind, I know what kind
  Of dogs were at my trail."

"Unless your fright deceived your sight,
  You must be blind indeed;
Or with half an eye, and the pack so nigh,
  You might have known the breed.

"They are all, in short, of the beagle sort,
  Whate'er you may think or say."
"I tell you, zounds, that I know greyhounds,
  And such, as I live, are they."

While words ran high, the dogs drew nigh
  And nigher in pursuit,
Till unaware they fell on the pair,
  And settled the dispute.

Some authors discuss a question thus,
  And, like this foolish pair,
Expend their life in wordy strife
  Or trifles light as air.

INTERVENTION.

The Washington *Telegraph* lately contained a communication from which we copy the following:

"The following preamble and resolution were adopted by Congress, November 12, 1777:

'And whereas the *cause* of the United States *may be* greatly endanged, unless *such of the European powers as regard the rights of mankind* should INTERFERE TO PREVENT the ungenerous *combination* of other powers against the liberties of said States:

'*Resolved*, That the commissioners of the United States at the several courts of Europe *be directed* to apply to the several courts, and request *their immediate assistance for preventing* a further embarkation of foreign troops to America, and also to urge the necessity of their acknowledging the independence of these States.'"

Kossuth, as the representative of Hungary, asks that such of the Christian Powers "*as regard the rights of mankind should interfere to prevent the ungenerous combination of other powers against the liberties*" of that State, when it shall again attempt to establish its independence. What our Commissioners were instructed to do, he cannot be blamed for doing. Their request proceeded on the assumption that one nation had a right to determine for itself its own institutions—that any combination of nations against it, was a violation of the rights of mankind, so flagrant as to authorize other nations to interfere to prevent it. This is the whole doctrine insisted upon by Kossuth.—*National Era.*

THE SHOE TIES.

"Mother, Mr. Kidd has come to measure me for my new shoes. May I not have ties to them like cousin Lucy's? They only cost sixpence."

"Why, my child, I think they will look quite as well without ties."

"But, mother, when they cost so little, I should think you might gratify me."

"Well, dear, we will let Mr. Kidd make them without, and they can be just as well put on when the shoes come home."

At night little Caroline was walking out with the servant, when a shower of rain came on, which obliged them to enter a poor looking cottage. A venerable old man, who seemed to have been confined to the house for some time, was propped up in a great arm chair, against the chimney corner. A sickly looking child was crouching over the dying embers, vainly endeavoring to rekindle

Caroline was struck with the general view of the objects around her, but principally concerned when she saw that the little girl was without shoes or stockings. The servant made many inquiries, which Caroline repeated to her mother, not forgetting the little barefooted child.

Mrs. Mosely went the next morning to the cottage, and having satisfied herself that the tale of distress was really true, she proceeded to do what she could for the relief of the cottagers. But first of all she called her children together, and asked what each of them could afford to give on this occasion. Caroline was the youngest, and unhappily had nothing to offer; but she very prettily said, "Mother, I shall be quite contented without bows to my shoes, if you will be kind enough to add that sixpence to the money which my brothers and sisters are going to give. I thought sixpence was very little, but now I see how much some poor people suffer for the want of it."

Rev. Mr. Chapin, the distinguished Universalist of New York, at a recent temperance meeting in that city, observed—

"It was contended that moral suasion was better than compulsion; and so it was when men would be led by moral suasion. When they felt the force of it they were better than when driven by compulsion—but this would not do with the liquor dealers; they could not be persuaded while they were going on with their inquitous traffic; they were like the boy who was crying because he wanted his mother to pacify him. Nothing would do for them until this law were sent amongst them, like "twisted lightning," to bore their barrels, and shiver their decanters. (Applause.) The idea of temperance was an American idea, and was now flowing from Maine to Texas; and it was as great an idea as that of independence, which also clashed with many interests of old tory office holders, and speculators in tea at Boston (laughter,) and they must now sign a new declaration of independence, and pledge their words, their fortunes and their sacred honor to it.

At the same meeting Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, was called on for some remarks. Among other things, he said:—

"He argued no one but a teetotaller was fit for ordination! they had only been picking blighted leaves from the tree, to the roots of which they applying the axe, and in such a move as this, which contemplated striking the devil between the e es, if any one struck it ought to be the ministers of the gospel. It would be as impossible, now that the principles were infused in the masses of society, to stop their progress as in the autumn, when the prairie was on fire, it would be to 'spit' it out. He knew there could be, and was, infidelity; but he could not think there would be, on this point, among the clergy. There were some not prepared to assist remedying what was apparent on looking to the lazar house of intemperance; but he was not prepared to believe the Lord Jesus Christ's anointed ministers were among them. After some observations as to the duty of ministers to be foremost in such movement as this, he concluded by expressing his belief that they were going to be more courageous, and his conviction that if they were not, they would, at no distant time, cease to be regarded as ministers of the gospel, and considered to be 'the devil's priests.'"

Fashionable Ignorance.—A Paris correspondent of the *New York Commercial* who attended the grand ball given by General St. Arnaud, thus describes an amusing incident illustrating the ignorance of a lady of rank:

"In the course of the evening, fatigued with standing, I found a seat by a lady, who was addressed as Madame la Marquise. She proved to be an English lady, and we fell into conversation. She expressed great admiration for the United States, but she must say that it could not be considered a land of liberty

"And why not, Madame?"

"I understand that most of the gentlemen have 500 slaves a-piece."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, a gentleman who has been there told me so."

"In what part of the United States was that, Madame?"

"In Rio Janeiro," said Madame la Marquise.

Soon after this I left for home in a contemplative frame of mind.

ELEMENTS OF SOILS.

Felspar is composed of four oxides—silex, alumina of clay, iron, and potash; silex predominates. Of quartz, in all its varieties, it is almost the entire element; of felspar, it is the principle; aluminous or clay soils contain frequently twice as much silex as alumina; the quantity of iron and potash in felspar is small, not often over two or three per cent.

It appears then that sand is composed of two oxides or chemical combinations again combined by the same agency. Felspar or clay is composed of four oxides, also combined by chemical affinity, to form a compound still more complex than quartz or sand. The quartz and felspar are combined by a mechanical mixture to form rocks and soils.

It hence follows, that in these two elements of soils, quartz and felspar, or sand and clay, are not less than six combinations of ultimate principles, or oxygen and metals, all by chemical affinity, and two combinations at least of those compounds forming those two elements. These six chemical compounds, again compounded by chemical agency, are then united by mechanical mixtures to form rocks and soils.

Quartz and felspar are not only the essential elements of soils, but also among the most important materials in the arts of civilization. The princpal material of glass is quartz; that of porcelain, felspar. The presence of potash, soda, or some alkaline substance acting as a flux, is indispensable in the manufacturing of each of these important articles of domestic economy.

After performing the important agency of producing vegetation—of course furnishing our wheat, our corn, our beef, and our pork—quartz of a porous character constituter the French burr, for changing grains into flour. Pulverized quartz, cemented by iron into sandstone, forms our grindstones, for sharpening the axes and chisels of the mechanic and the knives and scissors of the housekeeper. For some animals it is essential to the process of digestion; fowls cannot live without it.

Everything, animate and inanimate; every product of nature and of art; every human being in every position and condition of life—the sturdy farmer, the busy mechanic, the industrious housekeeper, the delecate refined lady, the polished gentleman, the enlightened teacher, the wise statesman, and the noisy politician; in a word, everything which has physical existence, bears visible testimony to the necessity of this important element of mountains, rocks, and soils—of quartz, sand—"*a common stone.*"

Experiment.—Shake a tumbler, containing a little newly-slacked lime and some water; let the tumbler stand till the lime settles and the water becomes clear; pour the water into another tumbler and blow into it air from the lungs through a quill or pipe-stem; the clear water becomes turbid with white flakes or a sediment, by the carbonic acid from the lungs uniting with the lime in the water, forming the carbonate of lime.

☞ Your money *or* your life, says the highwayman. Your money *and* your life demands the French tyrant; and Johnny

GALVANIC LINAMENT,

PREPARED BY

J. P. ST. CLAIR,

Graduate of the University at Edinburgh, and Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons;

FOR

Rheumatism, Swellings and Pains in the Joints, Tic Dolareux, and Ague in the Face, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Bruises Burns Scalds, and all Muscular and Ligamentous Affections.

No Remedy ever offered to the Public, will bear the test of experience better than this article: its superior utility is fully borne out by the testimonials of those who have used it. It is all that it is represented, and claims to be no more than what it is.

For Tooth-Ache,

It is the most effectual and easily applied remedy in use: all you have to do is to rub the tips of the fingers on the outside of the face, and bind up, if convenient.

TESTIMONIALS.

I certify that a few evenings ago, I had the toothache so bad that a good deal of the skin came off my mouth from using different remedies, and could get no relief, until I appled St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment; I rubbed a little on my face, and the pain was all gone in a few minutes. EUNICE FORD.
N. E. House, Portland, Jan. 1852.

I hereby certify that I have sold a considerable quantity of Mr. St. Clair's Liniment to persons troubled with old Chronic Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frosted Feet; and I can safely recommend it, from the high name they give it, to be one of the best and most effectual remedies of the present day. WALTER WILLIAMS.
No. 12 Carver Street, Boston, Jan. 2, 1852.

I had Ague in the face of the worst kind for a few days, and could obtain no relief until I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment—all pain was taken away within an hour. H. C. STUBBS,
Portland, Jan. 5, 1852. Keeper of the N. E. House

Portland, Jan. 5, 1852.
This may certify I have used a Liniment prepared by Dr. J. P. St. Clair, called the Galvanic Liniment, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article for Chilblains on the feet, that I ever used, and would recommend it to the public as such. LORENZO STOWELL.

MR. JAMES EVANS, Blacksmith, of Cape Elizabeth, had his foot badly injured by a large piece of iron falling on the same. It was perfectly cured by only using one bottle of St. Clair's Liniment.

About two years ago, I used to be troubled with Rheumatism in my neck and shoulders so bad that I could scarcely move; I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment, it took all pain away within an hour, and I have never been troubled with it since. STEPHEN DAY.
North Fryeburgh, Jan. 1, 1852.

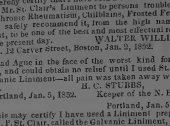
I have used Dr. St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment for my feet, which were swollen and had sores from Chilblains and Frost, and it effectually cured me when every thing else failed. G. V. JORDAN.
Saco. Jan. 3, 1852.

☞ Prepared solely by the Proprietor, at his Medical Office, CASCO STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE, where it is sold Wholesale and Retail—and also by his authorized agents, at

25 Cts. per Bottle.

☞ Also sold by the dozen or single bottle by C. W ATWELL, No. 4, under the United States Hotel.
Portland, Jan. 6, 1852—tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!



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THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

SERAPHINES, REED ORGANS,

AND

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS,

which for quickness and quality of tone, and style of finish, are not surpassed in this country.

We would invite the attention of the public to our REED ORGANS, with the late improvement and a variety of stops, it renders them the best substitute for the more costly pipe organ; the stops being so arranged as to produce all the variety and changes that are desired in church music; they will give as quick, clear, and melodious a tone as the pipe organ; and can be kept in order and tune equally as well. Their cost being far loss, it places them within the reach of churches of very limited means.

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEON, is the quickest and most brilliant toned reed instrument that has ever been introduced to the public, capable of producing quite as quick music as the piano forte.

Our instruments in all cases have given the best satisfaction. *They speak for themselves*, and they need only to be seen and heard, to give them the preference over all others.

Dealers and all others in want of GOOD MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, will find it for their interest to call at our manufactory before purchasing elsewhere.

Our sales-room is constantly open for visitors, and all are invited to call and examine for themselves, whether they wish to purchase or not.

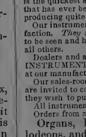
All instruments made by us are warranted.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Organs, Reed Organs, Seraphines, Melodeons, and Accordions tuned and repaired in the very best manner.

HASTINGS & PHILBROOK.
Portland, Me., Nov 18, 1851. 1y

DR. MARSHALL'S
Headache & Catarrh Snuff.



The best article known for the cure of Headache, Cold in the Head, and all Catarrhal Affections.

Five Gross just received, and for sale at wholesale and retail at proprietor's lowest prices, by C. W. ATWELL.
No. 4, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, Me.

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A vigorous Life or a premature Death.

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THIS BOOK, JUST PUBLISHED, IS FILLED with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to YOUTH, MANHOOD and OLD AGE. To all who apprehend or suffer under the dire consequences of early or prolonged indiscretions—to all who feel the exhaustive effects of sedentary and *baneful* habits—to all who in addition to declining physical energy, are the victims of nervous and mental debility, and of moping and melancholy despondency—Dr. K. would say,

READ THIS BOOK.

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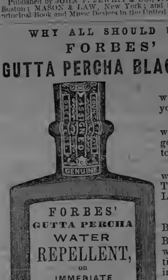

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